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Twenty-two Cholera Corpses from a Steamer.

[illegible] NEW YORK BAY.

A Postponement of the World's Fair Proposed.

EXTRAORDINARY MEASURES.

It is Possible that All Immigration May be Suspended—The President Hurries to Washington—Eastern Cities are Awake to their Danger—Foreign Commerce Interrupted—Dark Days in Hamburg—The Plague Continues with Unabated Violence There—A Reign of Terror—Heroic Conduct of Overworked Physicians—Foolhardy New York Reporters Attempt to Interview the Cholera.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The steamer Moravia of the Hamburg-American Packet line arrived at quarantine late last night, but was not reached by the health officers for examination until afternoon to-day. It was soon discovered that there had been an unusually large amount of sickness on the vessel on her trip over, and that twenty-two deaths had occurred. The ship's physicians told the health officers that some of the passengers on the ship were suffering from cholerine, but that it was not genuine Asiatic cholera. An immediate inspection of the passengers was made and as a result the vessel was ordered to the lower bay.

Thirteen of the persons who died on the way over were Polanders. Twenty of them were children. All the dead were buried at sea on the days that they died. The first death occurred on August 19. The last one, a child, died yesterday.

As soon as the discovery was made that so many persons had died and that there was a great deal of sickness on board the quarantine officers refused to permit a person to leave the ship, ordered it to weigh anchor and proceed to the island selected for cholera patients.

It was discovered by the officers who made the examination of the steerage passengers that there were three cases of measles on board.

The health officials refused to permit any one to board the vessel or to allow any one to leave.

The news of the discovery was brought to quarantine station by the health boat.

It is said that when the health officers first boarded the Moravia the ship's officers told them that there was no sickness on board other than the measles and exhibited a clean bill of health from the health officers at Hamburg. The ship's officers appeared reticent and the presence of cholerine or Asiatic cholera, as it might turn out to be, was not discovered until the officers had nearly completed their examination.

The agents of the Hamburg-American Packet company in this city had not heard of the cases of alleged cholerine on the Moravia when a reporter called at the office at 1:30 o'clock. They expressed great surprise, although they have been expecting the disease on every vessel. Mr. Corliss, the New York agent, said that he had called up Dr. Jenkins at 11 o'clock this morning on the telephone. The doctor, he said, told him that the passengers would be transferred to Hoffman island to-morrow.

The Moravia is one of the best immigrant ships belonging to the Hamburg-American company. She carried on this trip about 200 immigrants and considerable freight. The agents regretted very much that their line should be the first to bring the dread disease to this country. They said that they had taken great precautions in regard to accepting immigrant passengers.

The following are the names of the passengers who died on board the Moravia: F. Rufinski, 12 years of age, Prussia; F. Bollenback, 7 months; S. A. Hesse, 6 years, Poland; Louis Mathanke, 3 years, Hesse; Mendel Miri, 5 years; Melke Mirri, 9 years, Poland; F. Mathanke, 5 years, Hesse; F. Bernstein, 2½ years, Poland; M. Polnitz, 1½ years, Poland; M. Skulich, 7 months, Prussia; R. Miri, 2 years, Poland; M. Rutcziwsky, 30 years, Prussia; M. Rogazenesky, 20 years, Prussia, Irene Rupeman, 5 years, Poland; Chane Blume Cohn, 4 years, Poland; Itzig Cohn, 3 years, Poland; Vava Sigelberg, 2 years, Poland; C. Rann, 2 years, Poland; Zvanzicka Czharsica, 6 months, Poland; Hazzel Hinden, 2 years, Poland.

As reported by the surgeon of the Moravia, David Israel, there were also three cases of measles on board, Zilli Rann, 4 years, of Russia; F. Scheidermann, 6 years, and Sara Scheidermann, 3 years, both of Russia. Two women passengers were also sick of the same disease, but are now in the hospital on the steamer convalescing. Dr. Jenkins has made arrangements for a bacteriological examination to be made of the bedding and effects of the twenty-two victims, and will not pronounce an opinion as to whether the deaths were caused by the dreaded Asiatic cholera until the examination has been completed. He says: "I got the surgeon's report at about 10 o'clock and at once called Drs. Talmadge and Sanborne, my deputies, into consultation. We arrived at a conclusion, but what it was I positively refuse at this time to say.

"You have observed," he added, in a suggestive way, "that the Asiatic cholera was diagnosed as cholerine in all the infected ports by the local authorities at the outset, but subsequent developments proved every one of such cases to be the actual and genuine Asiatic plague."

Dr. Talmadge refused to answer any questions whatever relative to the Moravia's death list. "I am not in authority," was his answer to all questions. "You must see Dr. Jenkins." Dr. Talmadge insinuated, however, that he believed the crisis had come and that from this time forward the closest vigilance would be kept at the lower stations down the harbor to prevent the disease getting as near even to the city as this station.

The Moravia is under quarantine, anchored in Gravesend bay, where she is out of the usual track of vessels. The baggage of the passengers has been under disinfection by steam all day. There are no new developments on board.

The saloon passengers of the Teutonic left the steamer at 5:30 this afternoon, after each one had made a declaration of his route, while aboard. The baggage and mails have been disinfected. The steerage passengers will undergo a thorough cleansing to-morrow.

The steerage passengers of the Circassia are on Hoffman island, where they are being bathed and their clothing disinfected. Every effort is being made to return them to their vessel to-night. The Veendam passengers are awaiting the same operation.

Health Officer Jenkins, who with Dr. Byron was appointed to take charge of Swinburne island hospital, visited that place this afternoon. A laboratory will be established and a large corps of nurses employed immediately to care for any patients who may be brought there.

FOOLHARDY REPORTERS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Mr. Goddard, the city editor of the New York World and four of his staff of reporters on the tow boat T. W. Rusted attempted to visit the steamer Moravia in the lower bay. They were placed under arrest by Dr. Talmage and brought before Health Officer Jenkins. As they did not succeed in boarding the steamer the health officer discharged them.

A SERIOUS MATTER.

A Possible Suspension of Immigration and Postponement of the World's Fair.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The actual arrival of Asiatic cholera at the port of New York has brought to the front the question of suspending immigration to this country altogether during the prevalence of cholera in the eastern hemisphere. It is admitted that such a measure would be justified only by the utmost pressing danger, but this danger, in the opinion of some high officials, is at hand. Government officers are ransacking records and reading up on former scourges. Assistant-secretary Spaulding, who has immediate control of the matter, was this afternoon found deeply interested in a history of the sweating epidemic of 1885.

"All the machinery of the government is at work on this cholera business," he said, "and all the precautions taken in 1885 have already been taken by us."

Continuing, Mr. Spaulding said that under the existing quarantine laws such restrictions could be imposed as would practically suspend immigration, but he would not say that such action was immediately contemplated. An eminent law officer of the government, who has given the subject much thought, said to-day that in his opinion, the president had the power to suspend all immigration if in his judgment he deemed it necessary for the public welfare while the scourge lasted. This opinion is entertained by others.

Senator Cullom does not see any necessity of calling any special session of congress to attain this end. He says: "If the health officers of the country do their duty—and they seem to be vigilant—we can keep the cholera out. Should there be promise of a great prevalence we might be compelled to resort to heroic measures, but I fail to see any reason why we should do so at this time. Our officials have ample power to quarantine passengers and to prohibit the landing of suspicious cargoes."

Every day's news seems to add to the gravity of the situation and to suggest new and far-reaching consequences. The question of postponing the world's fair is now being discussed. It is pointed out by treasury officials that most of the exhibits will necessarily come from cholera infected countries and that the fair would consequently serve as a great propagating garden for the general dissemination of the disease. Then, too, it is urged that the practical removal of all the customary restrictions for importations of goods intended for the World's Fair would make such importations doubly dangerous as disease breeders. A postponement of the monetary conference on account of the cholera is also more than a possibility.

As to the condition of affairs at Liverpool, Surgeon-general Wyman received a cablegram to-day from Consul Sherman as follows: "All steerage passengers sailing to-day efficiently quarantined before embarking. All clothing and baggage thoroughly disinfected by sulphur process. Passengers already embarked pronounced perfectly safe by local authorities who are thoroughly alive to danger and taking vigorous measures to prevent any outbreak."

HAMBURG HORRORS.

Scenes and Incidents in a Plague Stricken City.

HAMBURG, Aug. 31.—The air is cooler and the sky has been overcast since 9 o'clock this morning. Reports to the board of health show the development of 723 fresh cases and 276 deaths. This is a decrease since yesterday of ninety-seven in the number of cases developed and of forty-three in the number of deaths. The people of the city feel now encouragement, however, to expect on this account the immediate abatement of the disease. So many hopes have been raised by official announcements in the last weeks, only to be shattered within the next twenty-four hours, that public confidence is entirely gone.

The panic seems to have complete possession of the city. Every body who can is leaving or preparing to leave. Several keepers of the largest hotels contemplate closing their houses should the plague be at its present height on Saturday. Shops are closing by the score, either because cholera has appeared among the employees or because the proprietors have feared to remain in town to conduct their business.

No accurate estimate of the numbers leaving the city daily is to be had, but they are now well up in the thousands. Railways running to Luebeck, Rostock and other seaside towns are crowded at all hours, although extra cars have been attached to all of them. In most of the less frequented streets a person may walk half a mile without meeting half a dozen persons, and in several streets where all traffic has been forbidden, the silence and bareness are broken only by the passing of physicians and health officers.

As almost every hurse, hearses or dead wagons are met, yet the burials do not keep pace with the deaths. It is said that in the city as fewest 350 bodies which should have been interred last night still await burial. An extraordinary effort was made to-day to remedy the perilous condition of affairs and 395 burials have been made, against 290 on yesterday, but the increase of mortality, as the result of bad weather yesterday and last night, has counterbalanced the exertions of the authorities.

OVERWORKED PHYSICIANS.

The physicians of the city are terribly overworked and many have been obliged to give up their duties temporarily that they may rest. Those attached to the health board are completely exhausted, and to-day the board issued a call for 120 more, for the present force has worked day and night for the last week. The government is said to be threatened with difficulty with handling the mails as several clerks and postmen have developed symptoms of the cholera to-day and a panic seems imminent among them.

A DESERTED HARBOR.

The most remarkable change that has over come over the city is remarked at the docks along the harbor. All the excursion steamers and small pleasure craft lie idle and deserted. The sailing craft which touch here irregularly and line the water front with their spars are almost totally lacking. Only a few of the larger steamships which run to ports along the German coast continue uninterrupted in their trade. The dockers have little or no employment and most of them have no money for their families. Should shipping not revive within the next week they and their families will be upon the verge of starvation. In the suburbs Barmbeck and Rotenburgsort, where the largest number of cases have been reported to-day, the poorer families are suffering for many necessities of life, in consequence of lack of work for the men, and the closing of shops where they have been accustomed to do trading on credit.

The Altona authorities this evening have ordered 500 beds at the Eppendorf hospital. The director of the Commuenerstreet hospital was stricken with the cholera late this afternoon and an hour later two physicians of his staff succumbed to the disease. Many postmen are reported this evening to be ill of cholera. The report of the day for Altona shows that there have been forty-one fresh cases and twenty-one deaths. In Luebeck forty-one fresh cases were discovered to-day. News has been received from Kiel that the small pox has broken out there and that three patients are already in the hospital.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

HAMBURG, Aug. 31.—A representative of the Associated Press has seen in the military drill sheds the bodies of 600 victims awaiting burial, owing to its being impossible to bury at the dead by regulations of the law requiring the production of papers of identification before the body is consigned to the grave. Under ordinary circumstances these papers are easily procurable, but now, when whole families have been carried off by the scourge, the greatest difficulty is experienced in getting the papers. Unless the frightful mortality abates it will be necessary to shortly set aside the law and bury the victims as hastily as possible. Already it is believed that the infection has been spread by the dead. Bitter imprecations are heaped upon the authorities for their pig-headedness in burying the bodies in the unburied, to scatter the contagion among the living, while they hunted for papers to show the age, occupation, etc., of the dead persons.

A reign of terror prevails and every person who can possibly do so is fleeing from the city. An exception must be made, however, to this assertion. Those whose duty calls them to attend the sufferers, physicians and those who have nobly volunteered their services are doing a work that requires the extreme heroism. Among the hospitals and everywhere they can help, they take their lives in their hands without hope of fame or reward and do their utmost to alleviate the awful suffering of the plague stricken victims.

The hospitals in Hamburg and its suburbs are totally inadequate and in a filthy condition. The doors of the wards opening on the passages are left wide open and the sick can actually see the ever growing number of the dead as they are piled up awaiting burial. To get into wards the people have to step over the corpses and the piles of infected clothing. The overcrowding in the wards is fearful. In one room fitted for thirty patients sixty are lying in such close proximity that nursing them is very difficult, if not almost an impossibility. Many of the sufferers are without covering and lie on bare mattresses which are absolutely filthy from use. There are only two attendants and one doctor for from forty to sixty patients.

So widespread is the confusion that patients who are not suffering from the epidemic are taken into the cholera wards where they contract the disease. Private dwellings where deaths from cholera occur are not disinfected, only the portable articles in them are taken to the public disinfecting rooms where anybody is allowed to freely enter and many contract the infection there.

The ordinary form of burial will soon have to be abandoned and trenches filled with quicklime will have to be resorted to. In many parts of the city the shops of grocers, bakers and butchers have been closed by the police, the owners and their salesmen having been stricken down while attending to business.

The Prussian ministry of war has ordered the garrison at Azareto at Altona to supply the Hamburg hospitals with five hundred beds. The registrars who record the deaths of the city will keep their offices open until 10 o'clock every night.

[illegible]

The President Orders Twenty Days Detention of Immigrants.

TRADE GREATLY [illegible].

Few Immigrants Will Come to the United States While the Order is in Force—Further Action Will Be Taken if Thought Necessary.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—President Harrison has taken decisive action on the plague which now threatens to ravage the whole country. Twenty days' quarantine of vessels from all infected countries has been ordered and if necessary even more drastic measures will be taken.

Mr. Harrison reached Washington shortly before 9 o'clock this morning and proceeded to the White House, where he had breakfast. While he was at the table Private secretary Halford sent telephone messages to members of the cabinet who are in the city to appear without delay at the White House for a consultation.

The specific object of conference was to try to discover whether the president has authority to close the ports against further immigration pending the life of the cholera. He believes that he has such authority, but as it is a most important step he does not care to take it until he has fully satisfied himself on that point. If he finds that he has such authority he will close them without a moment's hesitation. The president appreciates fully the greatness of the threatened danger. He understands what the result would be should the cholera obtain a foothold in this country and appreciating it, he will go so far as to stretch a point is necessary in order to insure the safety of the general health.

The conference began at 11 o'clock and lasted till 12. Those who participated in it were Secretary Charles Foster, Attorney-general Miller, Assistant-secretary Spaulding and Surgeon-general Wyman.

The president listened to all that his advisers had to say concerning the cholera, and then the question of closing the ports was discussed. There was a difference of opinion regarding it, and as has been suggested that a twenty-days' quarantine could be ordered against all vessels from infected countries. It was agreed that order would have the same effect as closing the ports. Assistant-secretary Spaulding, who has paid more attention to the subject than any of the rest was sanguine that such an order would be sufficient, and the conference adjourned after agreeing that such an order should be issued.

The president immediately after the conference instructed Assistant-secretary Spaulding to prepare the order imposing a twenty days' quarantine in all ports where such an order would not conflict with the local laws. He also instructed the attorney general to prepare a legal opinion on the subject and told Secretary Charles Foster to give out a prepared interview setting forth the government's position and intentions in full. He also ordered the postoffice department to fumigate the mails. The president's proclamation orders the detention at quarantine for twenty days of all vessels conveying immigrants and sailing on and after to-day.

The president is of the opinion since the conference that there will be no necessity of calling congress in extra session. He still believes that he can close the ports entirely, but has faith that the twenty days quarantine will answer as well.

Following is the full text of the circular:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING SURGEON GENERAL, U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 1892.

To Officers of Customs, Medical Officers of the Marine Hospital Service, Foreign Steamship Companies, State and local Boards of Health:

It having been officially declared that cholera is prevailing in various portions of Russia, Germany and France and at certain ports in Great Britain, as well as in Asia, and it having been made to appear that immigrants in large numbers are coming into the United States from the infected districts aforesaid, and that they and their personal effects are liable to introduce cholera into the United States, and that vessels conveying them are thereby a direct menace to the public health, and it having been further shown that under the laws of the several states quarantine detentions may be imposed on these vessels for a sufficient length of time to insure against the introduction of contagious diseases, it is hereby ordered that no vessel from any foreign port carrying immigrants shall be permitted to enter at any port of the United States until said vessels shall have undergone a quarantine detention of twenty days (unless such detention is for longer by the laws of the state or the regulations made thereunder) and such greater number of days as may be fixed in each specific case by the state authorities.

This circular to take immediate effect, except in case of vessels which at this time which will be made the subject of special consideration on application to the department.

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising surgeon general United States Marine Hospital service.

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Approved: BENJAMIN HARRISON.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE.

A Russian Immigrant Sick in a New York Tenement.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—A suspected case of cholera has been discovered in the heart of the tenement house district on the east side. Shortly after 7 o'clock to-night Dr. Zeek was summoned to the tenement, No. 65 Orchard street. In a room on the fourth floor of the building he found a man lying on a sofa suffering great agony. The man said that he felt pains in his bones, that his stomach ached, and that he vomited freely. Dr. Zeek immediately became suspicious when he saw the case, and asked the man, who was a foreigner, his name and how long he had been in the country. The man replied that his name was Joan Etuaniz, that he was thirty-five years old and had arrived in this country on Sunday last by the steamship Russia, by way of Hamburg. He said he was born in Russian Poland. The doctor, after affording the patient some temporary relief, reported the case to the police, saying that the symptoms and the fact that the man only came to this country recently by way of Hamburg led him to believe that the man was suffering from cholera.

The police promptly notified the board of health and an inspector was sent to the house. The house, No. 65 Orchard place, is a five story tenement house, occupied by about twenty families. There are over 100 people living in the place. They became greatly alarmed when they heard that Etuaniz, who was living with his sister, was believed to be suffering from cholera, and many of them preferred to walk the streets rather than go to bed.

At the bureau of contagious diseases late to-night it was said that the suspected case had been reported there and that an inspector had gone to investigate. He had not returned up to midnight. Those in charge declined to express an opinion in regard to the matter, saying that they were not at liberty to give out anything until to-morrow morning.

On Board the Moravia.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Deputy-health-officer Sanborn who has been in charge of the Moravia since last evening returned to quarantine to-night and reported that there were no new developments.

Health officer Jenkins together with Drs. Abbott, Sternburg and Byron, a bacteriologists, spent several hours at the laboratory at Swinburne island, in investigating material to ascertain if cholera existed on the Moravia. The result of their work will not be known until to-morrow. All people on the Moravia are well and comfortable as could be expected under the circumstances.

The cabin passengers of the Main were discharged this evening after the disinfection of baggage of those who had visited Hamburg or Paris within ten days from sailing from Bremen. A messenger from Postmaster Vancott interviewed Dr. Jenkins with reference to the disinfection of mails. Mr. Mr. Brooks, superintendent of mails telegraphed Postmaster Vancott from Washington in regard to this matter which resulted in this visit of the postmaster's agent. Dr. Jenkins said the mails are put aboard transfer boats and closed up in the gangway in the presence of the inspector, and a large quantity of sulphur used.

The dock department has a naphtha launch in the health office for service between the islands. Edward Finnerty, Jr., was appointed a special officer to-day and placed on guard on board the Moravia. All Hamburg steamers will be boarded in the lower bay and detained.

The Veendam passengers have all been thoroughly bathed and their clothing and baggage disinfected. Thos. Connor, the pilot of the Moravia was allowed to go ashore yesterday, his clothing and effects had been disinfected. The steerage passengers of the Gallia will be transferred to Hoffman island to-morrow. The baggage of the Main's steerage passengers will be disinfected to-morrow on board. They are all superior to the usual passengers of this class and it is possible that they will not be removed to Hoffman island.

A Steamer Foundered.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 1.—The steamer Western Reserve broke in two off Au Sable bank Tuesday night and all but one of the twenty-seven on board were drowned. Harry Stewart of Algonac, Mich., was the only one saved. Two of the bodies were washed ashore this morning. The Western Reserve which was bound for Cleveland was a steel boat of 2,000 tons owned at Cleveland and valued at $220,000.

The following persons were on board when the fated vessel went down: Captain Peter Minch, the owner, with his wife and two children, Charles and Florence; Mrs. Mary Engleberry and Bertha Engleberry, of Vermilion. The crew consisted of Albert Myers, of Vermilion, captain; W. H. Leaman, of Cleveland, chief engineer; Fred Engals, first mate; Chas. Leabeau, second mate; Chas. Wells, assistant engineer; Burt Smith, steward; Ray Applebee, steward; Schuyler Steward, watchman; Daniel Forbes, lookout; Car. Myers, wheelsman, son of the captain; John Stephen, fireman; S. D. Holden, fireman; Horace Burroughs, fireman; Martin Klauser, greaser; Robert Simpson, greaser; Daniel Stickney, deck hand; R. Longfield, deck hand; M. Coffee, deck hand; John Wilson, deck hand. This was the make-up of the crew who served on the last trip of the steamer and it is probable that it was not changed since. Captain Peter Minch, the owner of the Western Reserve, retired five years ago and settled down in Cleveland to manage his large vessel interests. The present trip was intended as a pleasure trip for himself and family and several friends. The Western Reserve was a steel steamer of 1,965 tons. She was owned by P. G. Minch and others of Cleveland, rated and valued at $20,000. Her boilers were inspected recently and repairs were ordered but had not yet been made.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

SAULT STE MARIE, Mich., Sept. 1.—The steel steamer Western Reserve foundered sixty miles off White Fish Point about 9 p. m. Thursday night. She passed the Soo Tuesday and a heavy gale prevailed, but she did not mind it but plunged ahead. When about sixty miles off White Fish Point the sea was terribly roughed and suddenly, without a moment's warning, the great steel structure broke in two amidships. The yaws were lowered but the operation took some time as it was the first time they had ever been used. Captain Peter Minch, his wife and children and five of the crew got into the first boat and the rest of the crew, seventeen in number, in the other. The first boat sank almost immediately and only two of its occupants were rescued by the other boat. The steamer sank less than ten minutes after they left her. The second boat headed for shore and rowed almost fifty miles, when only ten miles from shore their boat capsized, and but one, Harry Stewart, managed to reach shore. He swam to White Fish point, procured a boat and rowed along the shore until he signalled a passing ship, which took him on board and brought him here.

Harry Stewart reached here to-night on the fishing Emba and when seen gave the following particulars: "I have seen a great deal more severe storms on Lake Superior and cannot account for the breaking in two of our vessel, its machinery and boilers were all right. It was certainly the pounding it got. After our yaw left the boat we went back to it and took off the Captain's son and two watchmen. I was in the water for two hours. Our other yaw, a metallic one, was picked up by the Emba in bad condition. There were twenty-seven people on the boat, twenty-one of the crew and six passengers.

"When the boat capsized I was thrown out forward and could not see any of the struggle for life going on about me. The boat's machinery was working when it went down. There were no words said by anyone. All they were thinking about was saving their lives. The boat capsized ten miles above Lifesaving station No. 12, too far from the station for the crew to be of any help. The crew started up the shore to look for the bodies as soon as I got there. I did not see any of the wreckage, but the metallic life-boat which is now at Deer Park. The only one I saw get into the metallic boat was the chief engineer. I had a life-belt or would not have reached the shore. There were three others had jackets besides the two women. I was in bed when the boat broke in two. When I got to shore I laid on the beach and was unable to rise being fagged out. I am 24 years old and have been sailing on the lakes for five years. It was a most pitiable sight before we took to the yaws to see Mr. Minch's daughter begging for a life jacket. Two of the bodies were ashore near station No. 12, this afternoon, one with sandy whiskers sprinkled with gray supposed to be the captain; the other light complexion, supposed to be the cook."

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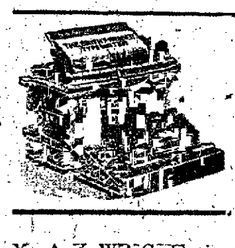


THE FALL TERM
OF THE
Colorado Business College
AND
Short Hand, Typewriting, Penmanship and Telegraphy
Will Open on Monday, Sept. 5.

Mr. A. X. WRIGHT will then be here to take charge of the Shorthand and Typewriting department. Mr. Wright owns a half interest in the school, and has a high reputation as a law, court and general stenographer. He has had a wide experience in all kinds of stenographic work, and comes direct from the court room here.

The College now offers ADVANTAGES SECOND TO NONE. PREPARE TO ENROLL WITH US AT THE OPENING OF THE TERM. A BUREAU OF SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING will be established in connection with the school the first of the month which will be made headquarters for stenographic work of all kinds.

A. N. ERKINS, Prin. 33 Pikes Block.

IN RAGING FLAMES.

Destruction of the Metropolitan Opera House.

A FATAL CONFLAGRATION.

A Number of Women Shut In By the Flames—Firemen Caught Beneath Falling Walls—Houses Burned In Kansas City.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—This city was visited by two disastrous conflagrations this morning. The stage end of the handsome Metropolitan opera house, with all its scenery and properties, is a mass of ruins. Before this fire was subdued flames broke out in a manufacturing building on Wooster street, which with four adjoining buildings was completely destroyed.

The fire in the Metropolitan opera house started about 9:30 and raged for an hour. The stage is a wreck, the auditorium a scorched and blackened mud puddle. All the scenery and properties belonging to the house and some that did not belong to it but were stored there were destroyed.

The stage, seen from the boxes just inside the Broadway entrance, is a gloomy scene over which clouds of smoke were beaten down by the firemen's streams that crossed and re-crossed each other under the roof of the auditorium, aiming at the glow behind the proscenium arch. It made its last stand in the cellar among the wrecked scenery. The fireproof side of the building is staunch and sound. The flames swept through the great auditorium and in a few minutes little was left of it, except the iron work. The fire caught the richly adorned circles of boxes and they were at once a flaming furnace. The fire from the floor came up to meet the circle of boxes and the combined flames then swept onward to the roof and through it. The roof was rapidly consumed, the great beams falling inward. The iron work of the seats in the auditorium soon gave way and the whole mass tumbled into the cellar. The flames raged for an hour or so in the basement, and when they had somewhat abated it was found they had done a vast amount of damage. The whole interior was gutted. On the South avenue side the walls stand unsupported five stories high and appear solid. An inner wall on the Thirty-ninth street side has fallen. Cornelius Hogan, a scene painter, was on the bridge with a paint pot in his hand when the catastrophe occurred. Only he will probably ever be able to tell just what it was that happened and he is in the hospital burned and bruised. To Fire-patrolman Washburn of Patrol company No. 2, who helped drag him out of the burning building, he said that he did not know. All of a sudden there was an explosion, a blaze of fire and he was shut in by flames on all sides. He leaped through it from the bridge twenty feet to the floor, and groped his way toward the wings, blinded and scorched, but lost his way. The fireman found him groping so when he rushed in. He was taken to the New York hospital, burned and bruised by his fall. Ten minutes after that the firemen were racing up Broadway and the avenue, summoned by a call from within the building. A pillar of fire blazing above the roof of what had been the stage of the opera house guided them to the spot and urged them on.

A vast amount of valuable scenery, properties and costumes, which it has taken years to accumulate, have been totally destroyed, together with the musical scores of the opera house. A considerable part of the scenery, costumes and designs for the new operas to be produced during the coming season belonged to Mr. Henry E. Abbey. The work of preparing this scenery has been going on all summer under the direction of Mr. Hoyt, the scenic artist.

It is estimated that this loss alone will be beyond $100,000. All the new scenery which was to be used in the new ballet to be brought out in the Casino was stored in the opera house and was entirely consumed. It was valued at $15,000. New scenery for "The Tempest," which is to be played at Daly's theatre at the opening of the season, valued at $10,000, was also destroyed. In fact the immense stage of the Metropolitan opera house, which was the largest in the United States if not in the world, has been for weeks a great scenic workshop, and within an hour all the summer's labor has been entirely destroyed. The official police report of the damage to the opera house building and its contents is now given at more than $500,000.

The fireproof drop curtain was not available, for it had been fastened up to make room for the scene painters working on the stage, and there was nothing to prevent the flames from shooting out into the auditorium. The stage was closely hung with canvas drops and both old and new scenery was standing all around the flies and on the stage.

The opera house was built at an expense of $1,200,000 by seventy stockholders, each of whom subscribed $30,000 and each of whom became the owner of one of the seventy boxes.

The building covers a whole block between Broadway and Seventh avenue and Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, the ground containing 12,000 square feet. The exterior is of pressed buff brick with dressings of terra cotta, the design being of the Italian renaissance. The interior of the opera house was magnificently decorated and the vast auditorium, now completely wrecked, was one of the largest and finest in the world. The house was opened to the public, Oct. 22, 1883, under the management of Mr. Henry E. Abbey, who had the management last season and was to manage the house during the coming fall and winter.

ANOTHER FIRE.

The flames were hardly fought back beyond the footlights when a message came that another destructive fire was raging in Wooster street, two miles below, and that four alarms had been sent out summoning some of the engines then at the Metropolitan opera house further. This second fire started in the basement of the five-story structure 21 Wooster street. It spread with remarkable rapidity and in less than an hour destroyed the building where it originated and four adjoining ones.

Over 700 persons were in the building when the fire broke out and many were injured in escaping. Many are missing, but the number of dead cannot be learned until the firms occupying the burned buildings call the rolls of their employes. There is no doubt that a number of young women were cut off from the stairways by the rapid advance of the flames and perished. One of the firemen was caught under the first wall that fell and was severely injured and several others went down under a mass of brick and mortar after the fire had been got under control.

The injured are: Morris Stricker, fireman, caught under falling walls, badly mashed; ——, fireman, crushed under falling wall; W. D. Sperry, 48 years old, of Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn, burned about the head and body while trying to rescue a woman on the top floor; Mary Quinnizzo, 17 years old, of 129 Thompson street, employed in the building, arms badly burned; Mary Ellen Hanley, 23 years old, of 26 Henry street, badly burned about the head, face and body; she was unconscious when taken from the burning building and it was thought she was dead; Jacob Lewesser, 40 years old, fireman, struck by falling wall while on a ladder and badly injured about the head; Augusta Hagesser, 118 Spring street, plunged from a window into the street; her body was badly bruised and her face and arms burned.

The cause of the fire is unknown. It started in the basement of the rear of the building 21 Wooster street, went up the air and elevator shafts like a flash and when first seen from the street was bursting out of the front windows on the top floor. Before the firemen of engine company 27, whose house is half a block away could get there, the ramshackle old building was doomed and frightened women were clambering down the fire escapes to the street, or climbing to the roofs of the adjoining buildings. A number of women and girls were employed in the establishment of F. Goldberg, picture frames, and M. B. Blumstock, hats and caps, but all got out safely.

It was almost 12 o'clock when the Wooster street walls fell, and at first it was thought the loss of life would reach half a dozen. The crowd of persons blocked Wooster street on the south and crowded every window on the block south of Prince street.

No one can tell how many firemen are in the ruins, nor can anyone estimate the number of employes of firms in the burned structure who did not escape. Fireman Billy McGarry stood on a fire escape with Fireman Stack when the wall fell. Stack was buried in the debris; McGarry fell on top and escaped with a few bruises. It is not believed that the loss of life will exceed ten, although it may be found later that a number of girls in the box factory have perished.

Late this afternoon two girls who worked in the paper box factory were reported missing. They were Maggie Stool of 202 Madison street, and Tillie Stewart of 57 Stanton street, Brooklyn.

The building on the southeast corner of Prince and Wooster streets, adjoining the one in which the fire broke out, also caught fire and was quickly gutted. All the occupants, however, got out safely.

On the south side of the building occupied by the firm of Bell, Bulter & Co., dealers in furs, was another large five story building. It was Nos. 120 and 122 Wooster street. The two upper floors of this building were gutted. When the flames were under control, eight or ten firemen climbed the fire escape at No. 122 Wooster street, broke in the windows on the upper floors and soon had seven streams of water flowing on the fire. A strong partition wall divided it from the building on the north. The firemen had been there only a short time when the wall went down, carrying with it several of the firemen. Nearly all of the firemen miraculously escaped with but slight injuries. The loss is estimated at $125,000 on the building and $150,000 on the contents which was almost covered by insurance.

ONE PERSON MISSING.

All the persons reported at the Prince street station as missing at the Wooster street fire appeared at their homes to-night, except Clara Morey of 88 Sheriff street.

DIED FROM HIS INJURIES.

Cornelius Hogan, the scene painter's assistant in the Metropolitan opera house, who jumped from the gallery to the stage and sustained a fractured skull during the fire to-day, died at Bellevue hospital at 9 o'clock to-night.

New York Not in Danger.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Commissioner Mulle of the quarantine board was seen to-day and stated that the quarantine board were taking every precaution to keep the dreaded scourge within prescribed quarters. He said that several new barrels have been ordered for disinfectants; that power pumps and sponge and lined faucets will be used in the barrels. Superintendent David H. S. Marin stated that everything is being done to ward off the disease and that the quarantine commissioners would visit the islands on Saturday.

Dr. Cyrus Edson, sanitary superintendent, says: "Personally, I feel very secure in regard to cholera and dread an epidemic of cholera much less than I would one of typhus fever. In the first place there can be no mistakes made in diagnosing the disease. Then, too, the disease develops much more rapidly than typhus. It would therefore be absolutely impossible for an immigrant to come into this country with latent cholera, which might develop after he had passed quarantine.

"The cholera, also, is not so contagious as typhus. It develops and multiplies with marvelous rapidity, but cannot be carried without the aid of animal life."

Organizing the Red Cross.

VIENNA, Aug. 29.—Emperor Francis Joseph has ordered the Red Cross to organize for the cholera scourge throughout Austria. Ten barracks are to be erected in different parts of the empire and most of these will be under the supervision of the Red Cross. The society will also undertake the transport service for conveying the patients from their homes to the hospitals. The war department is sending out instructions to all commanders of garrisons in the larger cities to have their sanitary service in readiness to fight the plague. In Galicia especially energetic action is urged. At all the Galician fortresses, near the Russian border, cholera barracks are being prepared, and the disinfectants and medicines necessary to combat the disease have been distributed among them by the department of war in this city.

Fell Over a Precipice.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—News was received here to-day that a banker of this city named Blotaw and two guides who were accompanying him, fell over a precipice while ascending Mount Gravo in the Alps a valley, and that all three were dashed to death in the rocks below.

Railway Accident in Belgium.

BRUSSELLS, Aug. 29.—A collision occurred to-day just outside this city between an Ostend express and an Antwerp train. Two persons were killed outright and eighteen seriously injured.

THE CABLE LETTER.

News From the Old World Sent by Telegraph.

ENGLISH POLITICAL NEWS.

Ireland Will Support Gladstone—Labouchere's Advertising Scheme—Some Military Activity—A Crazy King—The Cholera.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The election of Mr. Morley in Newcastle is a sore disappointment to the Tories and also to many of the Radicals, for both Tories and Radicals had hoped, by defeating Morley, to push Irish home rule into the background. Paul is as strong a man as could have been nominated against Morley and he made an earnest canvass and a hard battle. On the other hand the Irish voters of Newcastle, urged on by the Irish leaders in parliament, devoted themselves with a zeal they had not before exhibited to securing Mr. Morley's re-election. Nearly every Irish Nationalist in Newcastle made himself a committee to obtain votes for Mr. Gladstone's chief secretary, and there is hardly a doubt that but for these efforts Mr. Morley would have been defeated. Mr. Morley owes his re-election to Irish votes and Irish support, and he will not be likely to forget this fact, in his office of Irish chief secretary.

There is general satisfaction among the Irish Nationalists with Mr. Gladstone's home rule program as placed before the public this week. The Nationalists had been apprehensive that Mr. Gladstone would not favor giving the Irish parliament control of the constabulary and of the judiciary. On this point they are now completely reassured. With the constabulary at their command the members of a home rule administration would be in a position to compel respect for the authority and laws of the Irish parliament. The Irish constabulary is in splendid condition and under thorough discipline, and just as ready to serve a home rule government as any other, as long as the authority that asks for obedience is a lawful authority. The force is also a machine and would be more effective than an army for the suppression of insurrection or disorder. It is not likely it would be seriously interfered with by a home rule government, except that some of the head officers who have gone outside the line of duty to make themselves obnoxious to Nationalists and the Nationalist cause would probably be dispensed with as soon as possible. The rank and file are believed to be at heart friendly to their country and its cause while completely loyal to the existing rulers. The constabulary is recruited in Ireland and its members are fine specimens as a rule of Irish physique.

The attempt of Henry Labouchere to hold Queen Victoria responsible for keeping him out of the cabinet is generally looked upon as a smart advertising scheme. Mr. Labouchere has, by his more or less genuine attitude of disappointment, menace and defiance, managed to advertise immensely to the circulation of his weekly newspaper, and to get himself talked about from one end of Great Britain to the other. While Mr. Labouchere persists, in spite of Mr. Gladstone's denial, in posing as a victim of monarchical animosity, the general public accept Mr. Gladstone's statement that he (Mr. Gladstone) was wholly responsible. It is said that Gladstone did not want Labouchere in the cabinet and that the admission of Labouchere would have involved the resignation of Lord Houghton, Lord Spencer and Lord Kimberly, who object to the attacks which Labouchere has published on the Prince of Wales and others, both of the royal house and of the nobility. Mr. Gladstone, it is said, never did like Labouchere and has merely tolerated him, because he did not care to offend a man with such a large Radical following. In the present instance Mr. Gladstone had to choose between Labouchere and those friends whom he really wished to have around him and he concluded to reject Labouchere. The public generally endorse Mr. Gladstone's course.

There seems to be much mystery about British operations in India. The foreign office and India office appear to have entered into a conspiracy of defense, and it is impossible to get information from either. It is noticed, however, that the troop ships are being furnished up, troops are being concentrated ready for departure at short notice, and several lines of battle ships are keeping within ready distance for orders. The attitude of the government, so far as can be inferred from these and similar facts is one of preparation for war. England, it is stated on excellent authority, will sustain the Ameer, should Russia continue her aggressive course toward Afghanistan.

Crazy King Otto, of Bavaria, apparently is rapidly nearing his end. On Wednesday his physicians had a special audience with the regent, Prince Luitpold, to describe the critical condition into which the king has sunk. Four days in the week he now passes in bed, as he is too weak and stupid to take as formerly his walks in the Fuerstenreid park. During the remaining three days he is subject to fits of extreme violence succeeded by sinking turns and unconsciousness. He smokes as such times seven or eight packages of cigarettes daily and toward night his nerves are so thoroughly excited that four stout porters are required to keep him from smashing everything in reach. Should he not die before November 1, it is said his abdication will be announced, Prince Luitpold will retire from the regency and the Bavarians will enjoy for the first time in many years the experience of having a sane man on the throne.

The K. P. Camp Broken.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Aug. 27.—Camp Shaw of the uniform rank of the Knights of Pythias was broken this morning in a most fitting manner. The United States army officers who had charge of the inspection of the competitive drills delivered their formal reports to Major-general Carnahan and the awards of prizes were made. The competing division appeared at headquarters in full dress uniform and were formed on the parade ground in front of Major-general Carnahan's tent, accompanied by the band of the First regiment of Indiana. When all were in line Major-general Carnahan advanced to the front of the line accompanied by the judges, Major S. M. Whiteside of the Seventh cavalry, Capt. E. B. Fuller of the Seventh cavalry, and Lieut. W. J. Nicholson of the Seventh cavalry, who inspected the battalion drill; Lieut. J. Thompson of the Rock Island arsenal, who assisted in judging the maiden drill, and Capt. Geo. S. Wilson of the Twelfth infantry, Lieutenant Eastman of the Fourteenth infantry. Lieut. E. Rouchez of the Fourteenth infantry, who judged the grand division drills, was confined to his room at the Coates house.

The judges were saluted by the Sir Knights in line, after which Major-general Carnahan announced the report of the board of inspectors and the commanders of the winning battalions and divisions were called to the front and the prizes were turned over to them by the local committee in charge of the prize drills, composed of Col. C. H. Hawthorne, Col. Milton Moore, Col. L. E. Irwin and E. E. Maybury.

It was the Kansan's day to yell himself hoarse, as the first prizes for division drill honors went to the sir knights of the Sunflower state, and the Second regiment of Kansas carried off the colonel's cup for the best regiment in line during the grand parade, Col. S. O. McDowell, commanding.

The interest generally was centered in the result of the competitive drill of divisions for the cash prizes which aggregated $7,600 and were awarded as follows:

First prize, $1,500, Mystic division No. 12, Girard, Kan., Capt. M. W. Russel.

Second prize, $1,200, Galaxy division No. 18, Pittsburg, Kan., Capt. R. E. L. Van Winkle.

Third prize, $1,000, Erie division No. 16, Erie, Kan., Capt. C. G. Fletcher.

Fourth prize, $800, New Albany division No. 5, New Albany, Ind., Capt. H. M. Cooper.

Fifth prize, $600, Louisville division No. 1, Louisville, Ky., Capt. J. W. Reccius.

The supreme lodge will be in session all next week.

The Swimming Record Lowered.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—Four thousand people saw Arthur Thomas Kenny of the Philadelphia Amateur Swimming club break the world's record this afternoon in the Schuylkill river at Lafayette, at the Amateur Athletic Union swimming races for the championship of the United States. In addition to breaking the mile record by covering the distance in 28:53 3-5, Kenny won the 100-yard event in 1:08 4-5.

The one mile race was with a turn and this giving the swimmers half of the way with the tide and the other half against it neutralized matters and the record will not be disputed. Kenny won easily by eighty-five yards and had he been pushed could have made better time. Kenny is the half-mile champion of Australia and is a dental student at the University of Pennsylvania. Kenny recently won the 100-yard and one mile races at Montreal for the Canadian championship.

The previous best world's mile record was 29:25¼, made in a race at London, England, in 1877, by Horace Davenport.

Difficulties of the Eight-Hour Law.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The difficulties encountered by the department officers in construing the provisions of the eight hour law continue. In response to a request from the war department, Attorney-general Miller has rendered a decision that in view of the legislation on this subject and the evil sought to be corrected, he is constrained to hold that the law as to laborers and mechanics in the direct employ of the government in the District of Columbia is general and that the limitation to public works applies only to such persons as are in the employ of the contractors and subcontractors. As to special cases he states they depend on matters of fact not stated, and are not within his cognizance. Acting-secretary-of-war Grant has requested the attorney general to render an opinion as to whether the eight hour law applies to work on the levees of the Mississippi river.

General Grant has little doubt himself that the law does apply to such work, but Congressman Catchings of Mississippi, who preferred the request originally thinks not and said he would be better satisfied if the attorney general would render an official opinion on the subject.

The matter is one of vast importance to the people of the Mississippi river valley, as with the present appropriation, at eight hours for a day's work, less work will be done for the same money.

A Politician Assassinated.

FRESNO, Cal., Aug. 29.—Louis B. McWhirter, a prominent attorney and politician, was called from his house this morning and assassinated. No clue has been found. McWhirter heard a noise outside the house and went out to investigate. He was absent but a few moments when his wife heard a fusilade of shots. Mrs. McWhirter hurried to her husband and found him dying. Close by his side she found his revolver with six chambers empty. A few feet distant was another with three chambers empty. The prevailing opinion is that the foul murder was planned and executed by his political enemies, while another theory is that robbery was the intended purpose, and that when they found themselves discovered the robbers killed McWhirter. The victim was prominently identified with Democratic politics and was an active, aggressive citizen. He was about 40 years of age and leaves a wife and a 3-year-old child. He was well known in Nashville, Tenn., and in 1884-85 was deputy commissioner for Tennessee at the New Orleans exposition.

Decisions on Land Claims.

SANTA FE, N. M., Aug. 29.—The court of private land claims this morning confirmed the grant to the town of Cubero, and decided against the claim of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, which road claimed the odd sections of land within any Mexican or Spanish land grant within its railroad grant limits, having been granted to the railroad under its congressional charters. The court held that as valid Spanish and Mexican grants were not public lands of the United States, the latter could not grant them away. The case is of great importance and will very likely be appealed to the United States supreme court by the United States attorney.

Not an Office Seeker.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Judge L. E. Maynard of the court of appeals has written a letter to Chairman Edward Murphy of the state Democratic committee, asking that his name be not considered by the committee in making nominations for chief justice of the court of appeals. Judge Maynard expresses the opinion that the nomination should be given to one of his senior colleagues on the court of appeals bench.

THE WORLDS' FAIR.

Programme of the Opening Ceremonies at Chicago.

THE DEDICATORY SERVICE.

The Fitting Celebration of a Remarkable Event—Civic, Religious and Military Ceremonies—Wonderful Electric and Pyrotechnic Displays.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—When the congress of the United States authorized the commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by an international exposition to be held in Chicago during the summer of 1893, it also provided that the Exposition buildings should be dedicated October 12, 1892, with "appropriate ceremonies." Subsequently, by act of congress this date was changed to October 21, 1892.

Aside from the international interest in this moving prelude to the magnificent picture of the world's progress that will be presented in 1893, this dedicatory service will furnish an opportunity for the world to behold the extent of the preparations which are being made for the Exposition.

The task of preparing a programme of ceremonies which will appropriately herald the greater spectacle commemorating the discovery, development and progress of the New World, has been a work involving great care and the consideration of many difficulties. The following programme of the dedicatory exercises and incidents connected therewith is submitted as the result of this thought and purpose:

The evening of Wednesday, October 19th, a grand reception will be tendered the president of the United States, his cabinet and other distinguished guests at the Auditorium. After the close of the ceremonies on each of the three succeeding evenings, there will be magnificent pyrotechnic displays.

THURSDAY, OCT. 20TH, THE CIVIC CELEBRATION.

The first day will witness an imposing procession, indicative of peace, contentment and prosperity, participated in by civic organizations, which will be reviewed by the president of the United States, his cabinet, the congress and other honored guests.

In the evening, at Jackson park, amid myriads of electric lights and other displays, a water pageant, "The Procession of the Centuries," will move through the beautiful water-ways of the Exposition grounds, illustrating with beauty and historic accuracy some of the great facts of history connected with the discovery of America, such as the condition of this country prior to the landing of Columbus; striking events in the life of the great discoverer; important epochs in American history and the world's progress in civilization. The vessels upon which these tableaux will be represented vary from forty to fifty-three feet in length, modeled after the naval architecture of the period represented; for example, "Columbus before the Court of Spain," will be represented upon a vessel modeled after the lines of the "Santa Maria."

The following subjects will be illustrated:

1st. Aboriginal Age; representing the American Indians.

2d. The Stone Age; representing the Cliff Dwellers.

3rd. The Age of Metal; representing the Aztecs, their religious rites, manners and customs.

4th. Columbus at the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella.

5th. Departure of Columbus from Palos.

6th. Discovery of America.

7th. Columbus before the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella, presenting natives and the strange products of the new country.

8th. English Cavaliers and the settlement of Jamestown.

9th. Hendrick Hudson; discovery of the Hudson river; Dutch settlement of New Amsterdam.

10th. Landing of the Pilgrims, and illustrations of early Puritan life.

11th. Ferdinand de Soto; discovery of the Mississippi.

12th. The French explorers. Pierre Marquette. Chevalier La Salle and the northwest.

13th. Washington and his generals.

14th. Signing of the Declaration of Independence.

15th. Union of the colonies; the thirteen original states; the sisterhood of the great republic, welcoming the territories to the constellation of the states.

16th. "Westward the course of empire takes its way."

17th. The genius of invention; application of steam, etc.

18th. Electricity and electrical appliances.

19th. War; representing valor, sacrifice, power, death, devastation.

20th. Peace; representing tranquility, security, prosperity, happiness.

21st. Agriculture.

22d. Mining.

23rd. Science, art and literature.

24th. The universal brotherhood of man; equal rights, law of justice; liberty enlightening the world.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, DEDICATION DAY.

The national salute at sunrise will inaugurate the ceremonies of dedication day. The president of the United States, his cabinet, members of the supreme court, members of the senate and house of representatives, distinguished foreign guests and governors of the different states and territories with their official staffs, will be escorted by a guard of honor composed of troops of the United States army, detachments of the United States naval forces and regiments from the various state national guards, to the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building, in which the dedicatory exercises will be held.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon in this building the following dedicatory programme will be carried out under the direction of the director general:

1st. Columbian March; written for the occasion by Prof. John K. Paine.

2d. Prayer by Bishop Charles H. Fowler, D.D., LL.D., of California.

3d. Dedicatory Ode; words by Miss Harriet Monroe of Chicago, music by G. W. Chadwick of Boston.

4th. Presentation of the master artists of the Exposition and their completed work, by the chief of construction.

5th. Report of the director general to the World's Columbian Commission.

6th. Presentation of the buildings for dedication by the president of the World's Columbian Exposition to the president of the World's Columbian commission.

7th. Chorus, "The Heavens are Telling" —Haydn.

8th. Presentation of the buildings for dedication by the president of the World's Columbian commission to the president of the United States.

9th. Chorus, "In Praise of God"—Beethoven.

10th. Dedication of the buildings by the president of the United States.

11. Hallelujah chorus from "The Messiah"—Handel.

12th. Dedicatory oration, Hon. Wm. C. P. Breckinridge, Kentucky.

13th. "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Hail Columbia," with full chorus and orchestral accompaniment.

14th. Columbian oration, Chauncey M. Depew, New York.

15th. National salute.

At the close of this programme a special electric and pyrotechnic display will be given, with a repetition of "The Procession of the Centuries."

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22D—THE MILITARY CELEBRATION.

A series of military manoeuvers and parades will constitute the main portion of the day's programme. In the evening attractive and appropriate celebrations will be provided, followed by a magnificent display of fireworks.

A number of brilliant social entertainments will be given the citizens of Chicago during the three evenings of the dedication celebration.

A Swindler Arrested.

LA JUNTA, Colo., Aug. 29.—A swindler who has been using the World's Fair to carry on his schemes was arrested here to-day after some resistance on his part, he making a move to draw his gun, but was quickly subdued by the sheriff who had him covered with a large pistol without any loss of time. The man gave his name as E. R. Wingatt and has forged letters of credit and introduction and other papers purporting to be signed by officials of the World's Fair. A certificate found upon him signed by T. W. Palmer president, Geo. R. Davis director, says that the Hon. E. R. Wingatt of North Dakota is a representative of Department "O," District No. 8, for the following territory: Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri and North Dakota. The letter of credit is for $1,500 and is signed by T. W. Palmer president, Moses P. Handy chief of Department O.

Steamships Inspected.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Several steamships arrived here this morning and were detained at quarantine for close inspection and fumigation of the baggage. They all had steerage passengers. They were the Arizona from Glasgow, the Plequa from Naples and the America from Bremen. All the passengers were submitted to a searching investigation and the vessels, baggage and mails disinfected. No evidences of cholera were found among the passengers. The vessels were released and proceeded to their docks.

A report that cholera has broken out in Havana has decided the quarantine officials to be more careful about steamships coming from that port. The report, however, is not believed to be true.

The Next Encampment at Washington.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 29.—The next biennial session of the supreme lodge and encampment of the Knights of Pythias will be held in Washington, D. C. So the supreme lodge decided this morning after a sharp contest between Louisville, Washington and Indianapolis. The vote was a close one and on the final roll call the winner received sixty-two votes, while several followed at fifty. Indianapolis was not in the contest after the preliminary skirmishing and the fight narrowed to Louisville and Washington city.

The proposed changes in the constitution which may mean a change in the management of the endowment rank were made a special order for Wednesday. Aside from locating the next encampment routine business only was considered.

A Poet's Birthday.

BEVERLY FALLS, Mass., Aug. 29.—Oliver Wendell Holmes is 83 to-day and to all appearances he is in the enjoyment of as good health as at any time the past ten years. His faculties are unimpaired, otherwise than his eyesight, which has not been so good lately. One eye, he says, troubles him considerably. "I cannot read the papers very well," said the doctor to-day. "The type bothers me somewhat, much more than books. I find a good many books that I can read with ease."

The annual tribute from the doctor's publishers, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., was an elegant basket of flowers.

Among the many remembrances received by the doctor to-day was an exquisitely finished nautilus shell from Mrs. William E. Moore of Chicago.

Wheat Destroyed.

FARGO, N. D., Aug. 29.—For the last twenty-four hours rain has been falling here and it has turned into a cold drizzle that means destruction to much of the wheat that has not been cut. Red River valley farmers feel blue over the situation.

HEAVY RAIN IN DAKOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 29.—Heavy rains prevailed all over the northwest to-day. Specials from Fargo, Jamestown, Hillsboro and other points in Minnesota and the Dakotas report rains and colder. It is feared in some localities that there will be frost. But little wheat will be injured, but the damage to corn in case of a frost will be heavy. Several Minnesota points report rain soaking the shocked grain.

Nebraska Democrats.

LINCOLN, Aug. 29.—The Democratic state convention meets here to-morrow. The positive declaration of Governor Boyd that he is not a candidate has narrowed down the race for first place on the ticket to O. N. Wellback of Grand Island, Neb., Harwood of Lincoln and Frank P. Ireland of Nebraska City, with the first named apparently in the lead. Ireland is also mentioned for lieutenant governor, Representative La Beon of South Sioux City being his only opponent.

Cattle Epidemic in Kansas.

EMPORIA, Kan., Aug. 29.—Dr. Richards, a veterinary surgeon of this city, was called to Greenwood county yesterday to examine some dead cattle on H. C. Jackson's ranch. A postmortem was held and it was found that the cause of death was Spanish fever. A large number of cattle in that vicinity have been exposed, and it is feared that heavy losses will ensue. Mr. Jackson has lost about forty head of fine steers. There has been reported to the authorities a loss of nearly 900 head of cattle valued at $20,000.

A Joint Debate.

ANDERSON, Ind., Aug. 29.—A challenge has been issued on behalf of Congressman Bynum for a joint debate with William McKinley, to take place at the great tin plate rally at Elwood, on the 31st inst.

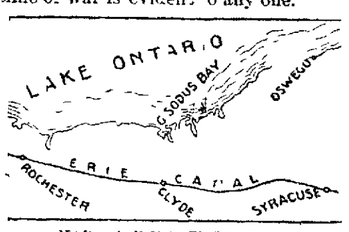
ON THE WATERWAY.

A SHIP CANAL CONNECTING WITH LAKE ONTARIO.

It Intersects the Erie Canal at Clyde, N. Y., and Might Be Very Useful If We Had Trouble with Canada—Work Abandoned Long Ago.

Special Correspondence.

CLYDE, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The apparently strained relations existing between this country and Canada have renewed public interest in our coast and naval defenses, both maritime and inland. As in past misunderstandings with Great Britain the coast line of our great lakes was an important vantage ground, so would it be in case of further unpleasantness. But important as are these great inland seas, and vast as is the territory exposed to attack along their borders, there is no means of reaching them with armored vessels except through British territory. To be sure, at some points on the upper lakes there are extensive shipbuilding yards that might on occasion be impressed into building vessels for defense, but even then Lake Ontario would be isolated, as no vessel could reach it, either from the upper lakes or from the ocean, except by passing through waters entirely within British territory. That such a proceeding would not be permitted in time of war is evident to any one.



MAP SHOWING THE CANAL.

In this connection an important work, projected and begun a half century ago but now nearly forgotten, is of interest. This was no less than the construction of a ship canal connecting with the Erie canal at Clyde and extending north west to Great Sodus bay, the finest natural harbor on the south shore of Lake Ontario. This canal was completed in 1841, the work was begun and prosecuted with more or less interruption for seven years. Finally, owing principally to the death of the projector and most earnest advocate, General William H. Adams, it was abandoned. Although not completed, the work accomplished remains as a memorial to the far seeing public spirited man who gave so much of time, money and energy toward its prosecution.

The route chosen was an admirable one, the distance being but little more than ten miles, through a most level country. This is the same route said to have been followed by the Cayuga Indians in going to and fro between their country and Great Sodus bay, which was their port on the lake. Around this bay was the gathering place of the different tribes of Indians in the early history of the country. In their journeyings to the interior natural waterways afforded them passage for their canoes excepting for one carrying place of two or three miles.

The projected canal left the Erie a little west of the village of Clyde, midway between the cities of Rochester and Syracuse. For some three miles it followed the straightest course of a small stream. From there on a new channel was constructed, until about five miles almost due north of the point of beginning in the township of Rose, a natural waterway, known as Thomas creek, was encountered. This was followed for about two miles in a general northwesterly direction. This creek enters the head of Great Sodus bay, but to avoid a considerable fall lower down the stream, and also to enter the bay at deeper water, the route left the creek and turned still more to the westward, terminating in the bay at some distance from its head. The greater part of the labor expended upon the undertaking was on the middle portion of the canal where an entirely new channel was necessary, the "Adams' creek" simply furnishes a means of drainage for a large section of country which would otherwise be difficult to improve.

A sluggish stream of water still forces its way through the choking rushes and wild grasses growing in the channel. The southern portion flows south into the Clyde river and the northern into Great Sodus bay. The exact point at which the waters divide is difficult to determine. A few years since some of the dames built in the prosecution of the work were still to be seen, but none of them except the ruins now remain.

Whether this route will ever be utilized in the manner intended by General Adams is an open question. Its feasibility is assured. The Erie canal has been considerably enlarged since the inception of the ship canal scheme, and further enlargements have been advocated and are by no means improbable. With such enlargement vessels of sufficient tonnage for a needed protection could then easily and easily be transferred from the seaboard to the lake frontier. Such a work should of course be undertaken by the federal government. The expense, compared with the practical advantages, but in time of peace and in the event of war, would not be great.

Communication is now had in a limited way with the lake at Oswego, through the Syracuse and Oswego canal, but the harbor at the latter place is not to be compared with the one at Great Sodus bay, upon which the federal government has already spent and is annually spending large sums. Immense piers and breakwaters have been constructed and substantial warehouses contain the most improved apparatus known to modern science. Within the bay itself a vast fleet could safely anchor, the deep, land locked waters affording a secure harbor from the most violent storms. The peculiar configuration of the surrounding land offers unsurpassed opportunity for fortification and defense. Sodus point, at the confluence of the bay with the lake, is an important strategic point. In the war of 1812 many were the attacks made upon it by the British. It was defended largely by the sturdy yeoman soldiery, who alternated the peaceful occupation of making homes in the wilderness with the more exciting one of repelling the hated foreign foe.

The weather beaten old mansion of General Adams still a familiar landmark on an elevation near the starting point of his pet project. It is used as a tenant house by the present owner of the old Adams farm.

F. E. VALENTINE.

EQUESTRIANA.

Opie Read Discovers a New and Dreadful Malady.

Special Correspondence.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—When D. P. Lemmuck was brought to trial hundreds of people who ordinarily seemed not to care for the excitement of a criminal court thronged into the room. Lemmuck was well connected. His father had been a town marshal, and at one time had been a prominent candidate for constable of the Big Creek district, Simpson county, Ky., but was defeated by Bill S. Marcus, who just before the election shot a mad dog and thus gained himself to a secure place in the affections and gratitude of the people.

D. P. Lemmuck was arrested on the charge of stealing a horse, and the evidence was so conclusive that the judge offered to bet that a verdict of guilty would be rendered. Just before the charge was delivered to the jury Lemmuck asked permission to make a statement, and as no objections were offered the young man arose and spoke as follows:

"I am prepared to interest if not startle the often tried world. I acknowledge that I stole the horse, and I assert that I could not help it. Gentlemen, I am the victim of a disease which is a lateral equestrianism, and with your permission I will explain myself. Several years ago, just after I was graduated from the Pennyroyal university, I discovered one evening that a peculiar weight had fallen upon my mind. So far as I could discover, there was no cause for such a change in me. I was well educated, I was engaged to marry a lovely young woman and in a fair account with a well known bank. And above all other reasons why I should feel lightness of heart, my health was excellent. Yet my spirits were heavy and I was miserable. I consulted a physician, and he dismissed me with a tube pill. I went on a Christian Scientist and was told to believe that I was restored to gayety. But my spirits were constantly growing heavier. In the request of a friend I went to my room one night, and as I lay upon my uneasy bed he forgot that I was suffering for something such as I came to me, and then I sought to discover what that something was. I wasn't whisky—that let the idea of getting drunk. I wasn't gambling, for I had not the mere suggestion of chance. What could it be? I got up and walked until I had worn a path in the floor.

"I put my brain upon the rack and tried to torture from it the secret of my distress, and taking a piece of paper in the crack of my fancy and sought to soothe it into compliance. I lay down again and suddenly a light glared and dazzled upon me. And in that light I saw the diagnosis of my disease—equestrianitis. I knew that relief lay only in my stealing a horse. I had no need of a horse, and just at that moment I would not have given ten cents for a dozen of them, but I would have risked my life for the chance of stealing a steed. But I did not surrender without a struggle; I was resolved to battle against the awful appetite. The next day I called upon the young woman who was to be my wife.

"She complained of my indifference toward her. Last week you were a knight to me, she said. 'But now,' I broke in, 'I am a lump of commonplace things.' 'Yes,' she replied, 'and why?' 'Because,' I answered, giving her an imploring look, 'I must steal a horse!' I shall never forget her pleading. 'Oh, it is but a nightmare!' she cried, and I could only gasp, 'Is any sort of a starlight nag?' 'If you really feel that you must steal a horse, love,' she supplicated, 'steal mine and no harm can come. I will swear that I gave it you.' 'Nay,' I replied, 'that would not be a theft, and this terrible thirst tells me that I must steal.' 'Then, if you must,' she exclaimed, 'you no longer have a claim upon me.' And so I left her. I went over into Bracken county and stole an old yellow horse with harness marks upon him. I rode him fifteen miles and sold him for ten dollars.

"I returned home perfectly relieved. My mind was clear and my appetite was appreciative. I resumed work on a book I had in progress, 'The Dawn of Moral Philosophy,' and found it a keen pleasure. I did not attempt to renew my obligations with the young woman, for although I was firmly resolved never to steal again, yet I did not know but the disease might come upon me at some future time. Well, I must have gone for three months before I felt the slightest inclination of a return of the malady, but one night it seized me again. I wondered if I could not cool myself off by stealing something light. Why not steal cars until this awful craving should pass away? I would make the experiment.

"I began to steal cars, and I confess that my appetite was for a time appeased, but after awhile I found that cars were not strong enough, and then I stole a dog. This satisfied me somewhat, and I went on stealing dogs for several days, but at last the craving for something stronger came upon me with such force that I was compelled to steal a horse. This time I was arrested, and here I am."

The judge in his charge to the jury said that it was a very peculiar case, and the jurymen agreed with him to the extent that Mr. Lemmuck needed five years' treatment at a well known institution.

OPIE READ.

HOW THEY BROKE.

SOME INTERESTING STORIES OF IMPECUNIOUS STATESMEN.

It Is Not Unusual for Congressmen to Mortgage Their Salaries a Year in Advance. Presidents Who Have Been Karl Up. Statesmen Who Were Tramp Printers.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—"I was a member of congress, a man of national reputation, who said to me yesterday: 'I am broke and can't get home.' That is the reason I am staying in Washington through the hot season." "But why don't you discount your salary a few months in advance?" I asked. "Have already done that," was the reply; "have drawn my account up to Nov. 1, and then will have to draw it for the end of my term in order to raise enough money to pay my campaign expenses.

"So you see I am practically mortgaged till the end of next March. To maintain myself and family in Washington in the style which my position demands and my wife insists upon I have been compelled to spend not only my salary as a representative, but my income as a member of a law firm in my town and considerable money besides. I wish I had never been elected to congress, but being in I can't afford to let go with not one or two more terms. Here I am broke, busted flat, unable to go to seashore or mountains and afraid to go home, because the very moment I arrive there the campaign striker will be after me with both hands."

The statesman who is broke we know very well in Washington. It is no disgrace to be without a bank account, though decidedly inconvenient. General Garfield, during his long term in congress, was nearly always out of money. He had an unfortunate habit of borrowing from his friends. He never failed to pay back, but was always in a state of perturbation lest he might fail to meet some obligation of this sort.

It is not generally known that while he was in the presidential chair General Arthur was nearly always hard up for cash. His expenses were very heavy, and ran right up with his salary. It often happened that tradesmen had to wait for their pay. They were willing to do this, for the president was a good customer and his obligations were as good as gold.

General Grant was often "broke" before the war, and he saw some pretty hard times after he left the presidential chair. Abraham Lincoln knew very well what it was not to have a cent in the world. There were days in the life of Grover Cleveland, not so very many years ago, when he found it necessary to let his board bill run a week or two for lack of ready cash, and when the proprietor of the Buffalo restaurant in which the future governor and president played his favorite game of dominoes used to be asked to "put it on the slate for Grover."

Mention of Mr. Cleveland recalls a good story of one of his most famous friends, ex-Mayor W. R. Grace, of New York. Grace is now a very rich man—how rich nobody knows. There are four brothers Grace in the firm of W. R. Grace & Co., and their house is worth from $26,000,000 to $36,000,000. One of the brothers is in Australia, where he is a power in politics as well as in commercial circles. Another brother is in South America, where he is a power behind governments and a marplot in revolutions. A third Grace is in London, where he is a very influential merchant and a member of parliament. The fourth and chief of this remarkable quartet of brothers is the ex-mayor, who is an extraordinary genius in politics and commerce.

With all his genius, Grace was once "broke." Some years ago he arrived in St. Louis without a dollar. Casting about for some means of "raising the wind," he remembered that a man named Ryan lived in that town. He did not know Ryan, but Ryan had married a woman named Mary Moore, who had been a friend of Grace's in a New Orleans boarding house. The future mayor and millionaire merchant thought if he could find Ryan and Mary he could borrow enough money to get out of town with. He didn't know Ryan's first name, and there were about a hundred Ryans in the city directory.

But one of these Ryans kept a saloon on the levee, and Grace divined that this was his man because he had kept a similar place in New Orleans. Entering the levee saloon Grace found a tough joint—sawdust on the floor, greasy tables, plug ugly behind the rude bar. "Are you Mr. Ryan?" inquired Grace, with his sweetest smile. "Naw; out. What yer want?" "I want to see Mr. Ryan." "He ain't good enough for ye, sit down over thar an wait." "When do you expect Mr. Ryan in?" "Maybe five minutes; maybe not for a week." This was not encouraging, but Grace was desperate, and so he sat down. In an hour, as luck would have it, Mr. Ryan came in. "There's a feller as wants to see yer," said the barkeeper as the proprietor entered. Ryan was a pretty tough looking customer himself, but his heart was in the right place, for as soon as Grace mentioned his former acquaintance with the girl who had become the dive keeper's wife Ryan took his hand and said:

"Anny man that was a friend of Mary's kin have all the money he wants from me. See?"

And he was as good as his word. The hundred dollar loan which he made to Grace may have been the foundation of the fortune of W. R. Grace & Co.

Senator Cullom is often "dead broke." I have known him to borrow luncheon money of his committee clerk. Cullom is hard up all the time, in which he is like many other senators. Carlisle is as often hard pressed for a bit of ready money as any other careless wage-worker in the land. Mr. Wolcott runs out of cash pretty often, but he has the great advantage of always being able to get more by simply telegraphing to his good brother Henry.

I am told that Mr. Brice's "living expenses" exceed $2,000 a week the year through. Besides his wife at Newport he has a house in New York, another in Lima, O., and he soon will have a fourth in Washington, where one of the finest and most famous houses of the city is being fitted up for him at enormous cost. It is the residence of the late W. W. Corcoran, and before that was the Swann house. The central part of it was for a short time owned and occupied by Daniel Webster, having been presented to him by his New England admirers.

Judge Holman, who saves so much of the people's money, has none of his own to save. The clerk at the hotel where the judge and his wife board tells me he is often asked for a loan of a dollar or two to tide the great economist over to pay day. The judge could at any time draw his salary in advance if he cared to do so, but he has scruples against that. When the sergeant-at-arms' cashier ran away with congressmen's salaries two years ago and money was voted out of the treasury to make up the losses, nearly half the members took the sums due them. Judge Holman had about $[illegible] in the safe when it was rifled, and there is $60 now to his credit. He says he will never draw it.

President Harrison doesn't know what it is to be hard up nowadays, for he is putting aside about $90,000 a year out of his salary, but there was a day in which a silver dollar appeared as big to him as a cart wheel. It was just after he was married, and he and Mrs. Harrison had gone to housekeeping in a cottage in the outskirts of Indianapolis. The rent was only twelve dollars a month; but the future president found it very difficult to pay even that much, and he used to walk to and from his office in order to save car fare.

We have in Washington official life a number of men who have known what it is to "tramp for a job." Amos Cummings used to be a tramp printer, and though he tramped principally for the fun of the thing he was more often without a dime than with one. Amos tells a story of how he sprucked up once on a spurt and astonished the residents of the town of Auburn, N. Y. The night Amos reached the village, after a long and dusty ride on a coal car, there was to be a dance, for which several of Amos' compositor friends held tickets. They gave Cummings one of them, more as a matter of joke than anything else, for the future congressman didn't look as if he would care a show himself in the presence of ladies.

But Amos knew all the tricks of the trade and he wanted to go to that dance. He borrowed fifteen cents to get a shave with. Then he went into the printing office, and with a pair of shears cut out of a piece of white cardboard one of the neatest and most immaculate shirt fronts you ever saw. Collar and cuffs of the same material followed, and a strip of rich, creamy "wedding" invalid note paper made a very handsome necktie. The trick of mixing a little kerosene and printer's ink in just the proportion to put good shine on an old pair of shoes Amos had learned long ago. At the ball no one showed up to better advantage or attracted more attention from the ladies than the handsome tramp printer who now represents New York in congress.

Senator Hansbrough used to be a good deal of a wanderer too. He was out in Burlington, Ia., once "busted." He tried to get a job at typesetting, but failed. His landlord was about to turn him out because his bill was unpaid, and something had to be done. Hansbrough had made the acquaintance of a Kentuckian who had brought over from his state a lot of stock to sell. He had a few common looking horses, cattle, sheep and one old "jinny." "Let me help you sell your stock," said Hansbrough to the Kentuckian. "Trot your animals up as blooded, give their pedigrees, etc., and after you sell out at fancy prices you can give me what you can afford out of your profit." The Kentuckian jumped at the chance.

A long account of the importation of thoroughbred Kentucky stock, with an elaborate pedigree of each animal, and cogent reasons why the introduction of such blood in Iowa should be encouraged, appeared in the next number of Frank Hatton's Hawkeye, being printed without charge as a news item. There was a rush for the blooded stock. Fancy prices were obtained, the old "jinny," which the Kentuckian afterward admitted he had bought for seven dollars, bringing $375. Of course Hansbrough got a generous share out of the profits, and he says if the Iowa farmers who bought this thoroughbred stock will forgive him he will promise never to repeat his offense.

Frank Hatton knows what it is to be "broke" himself. About four years ago, after an unsatisfactory newspaper experience in Chicago, he rode into Washington on a pass. He had enough money to pay his hotel bill and other expenses for two weeks. In ten days he had bought the Washington Post, paid $[illegible] cash on it and obtained control. Now he is a moderately rich man, with an income of $[illegible] a year. Good luck! Yes, and it came to a good fellow, who is always ready to help his fellows who are down. But there was genius in it too.

Captain Meredith, the popular superintendent of the bureau of engraving and printing, used to tramp. He was a printer also. He now has in his employ, at a good salary, a man who once helped him from Harrisburg to Pittsburg when the captain was out of luck and had walked from New York over the ties.

It is no disgrace to be "broke," and even the man without a dollar doesn't need to abandon hope for the future or love of this splendid world.

WALTER WELLMAN.

Voting Does Not Make Her Less Womanly.

A woman does not give up her womanhood or her motherhood, her graces of her sensibilities when she becomes a voter. But suffrage will increase woman's self respect. When she considers these higher questions of general interest, she will become stronger and nobler woman.

Eight-Legged Friends.

Longman's Magazine, London, August.

A singular opportunity was afforded me last summer for making myself thoroughly at home with the habits and manners of the common English geometrical spider. By the pure chance of circumstance, two ladies of that intelligent and interesting species were kind enough to select for their temporary residence a large pane of glass just outside my drawing room window. Now it so happened that this particular pane was constructed not to open, being, in fact, part of a big bow window, the alternate sashes of which were alone intended for ventilation. Hence it came to pass that by diligent care I was enabled to preserve my two eight-legged acquaintances from the devouring broom of the British housemaid, and to keep them constantly under observation at all times and seasons during a whole summer.

They were curious and uninviting pets, I'm bound to admit, those great juicy looking creatures. Nobody would say that any form of spider is precisely what our Italian friends pretty describe in their lovely way as simpatico. At times, indeed, the conduct of Lucy and Eliza—those were the names we had given them—was so peculiarly horrible and blood-curdling in its atrocity that even I, their best friend, who had so often interceded for their lives and saved them from the devastating duster of the aggressive housemaid—even I myself, I say, more than once decoated in my own mind whether I was justified in letting them go on any longer in their career of crime unchecked, or whether I ought not rather to rush out at once, avenging rag in hand, and sweep them at one fell swoop from the surface of a world they disgraced with their unbridled wickedness. Eliza, in particular, I'm constrained to allow, was a perfect monster of vice—a sort of undeveloped Borgia, quick to slay and relentless in pursuit; a mass of eight-legged sins, stained with the gore of ten thousand struggling victims, and absolutely without a single redeeming point in her hateful character.

The lines were in both cases stretched between a white rose bush that climbed up one side of the window, and a purple clematis that occupied and draped the opposite mullion. But Lucy and Eliza didn't live in the weeds. Those were only their snares or traps for prey, each of them had, in addition a private home or apartment of her own under shelter of a rose leaf at some distance from the treacherous geometrical structure. The house itself consisted merely of a silken coil, built out from the rose leaf, and connected with the snare by a single stout cord of very solid construction. On this cord the spider sent one foot—I had almost said one hand—constantly fixed. Safe poised in lightly by her claws, and whenever an insect got entangled in the web, a sudden electric message, so to speak, seemed to run along the line to the ever-watchful carnivore. In one short second Lucy or Eliza, as the case might be, had darted out upon her quarry, and was tackling it might and main, according to the particular way its size and strength rendered then and there advisable.

The cross-pieces, we observed from the very beginning, were invariably covered by little sparkling drops of something wet and beadlike; which at first in our ignorance we took for dew. But we soon found out that these pearly drops on the web were not dew at all, but a sticky substance, akin of that of the web, secreted by the animals themselves from their own bodies. We also quickly discovered that the viscid liquid in question was of the utmost importance to the spiders in securing their prey, and that unfortunate insects were not merely entangled but likewise gummed down or glued by it, like birds in bird lime or flies in treacle. So necessary is the sticky stuff, indeed, to the success of the trap, that Lucy and Eliza used to renew the entire set of cross-pieces in the web every morning, and thus insure from day to day a perfectly fresh supply of viscid liquid; but, so far as I could see, they only renewed the rays and the foundation threads under stress of necessity, when the snare had been so greatly injured by large insects struggling in it, or by the wind or the gardener, as to render repairs absolutely unavoidable.

I was convinced after many observations that it is by touch alone the spider recognizes the presence of prey in its web, and that it hardly derives any indications worth speaking of from its numerous little eyes, at least as regards the arrival of booty.

Supposing the booty in hand was a fly, then Lucy or Eliza would jump upon it at once with that strange access of apparently personal animosity which seems in some mysterious way a characteristic of all hunting carnivorous animals. She would then carelessly wind a thread or two about it, in a perfunctory way, bury her jaws in its body, and in less than half a minute suck out its juices to the last drop, leaving the empty skin unburst, like a dry skeleton or the slough of a dragon-fly larva. But when wasps or other large and dangerous insects got entangled in the web, the hunters proceeded with far greater caution. Lucy, indeed, who was a decided coward, would stand and look anxiously at the doubtful intruder for several seconds, feeling the web with her claws, and running up and down in the most undecided manner, as if in doubt whether or not to tackle the uncertain intruder. But Eliza, whose spirits always rose like Nelson's before the face of danger, and whose motto seemed to be, "De l'audace, de l'audace, et toujours de l'audace," would rush at the huge foe in a perfect transport of wild fury, and go to work at once to inclose him in her coils of triple silken cables. In less than half a minute the astonished wasp, accustomed rather to act on the offensive than the defensive, found himself hopelessly imposed in a perfect coil of tangled silk, which confined him from head to sting without the possibility of movement in any direction. The whole time this had been going on, the victim, struggling and writhing, had been pushing out his sting and doing the very best it knew to deal the wily Eliza a poisoned death blow. Sometimes, after the wasp was secured, Eliza even took the trouble to saw off the wings so as to prevent further struggling and consequent damage to the precious web.

One insect there was, however, before which even Eliza herself, hardened wretch as she seemed, used to cower and shiver: and that was the great black bumble bee, the largest and most powerful of the British bees-kind. When one of these dangerous monsters, a bouncing bourgeois, got entangled in her web, Eliza, snarling in her shoes, would retire in high dudgeon to her inmost bower, and there would sit and sulk in visible bad temper, till the clumsy big thing, after many fruitless efforts, had torn its way by main force out of the coils that surrounded it. Humming bird hawk moths, on the other hand, though so big and quick, she would sit immediately.

In the end, Eliza and a large number of eggs in a silken cocoon, in shape of a balloon, and secreted, like the web, by the invaluable spinnarets. Indeed, the real reason—I won't say excuse for the rapacity and Gargantuan appetite of the spiker lies, no doubt, in the immense amount of material she has to supply for her daily renewed webs, her home, and her cocoon, all which have actually to be spun out of the assimilated food stuffs in her own body; to say nothing of the additional necessity imposed upon her by nature for laying a little of six or seven hundred eggs in a single summer. And, to tell the truth, Lucy and Eliza seemed to us to be always eating. No matter at what hour one looked in upon them, they were pretty constantly engaged in devouring some inoffensive fly, or weaving hateful labyrinths of hasty cord round some fiercely struggling wasp or some unhappy bee.

Missed the Truth.

A correspondent of the Omaha World-Herald signing the name of F. O. Mayflower, who has evidently never before been in a country where everything is "huge," struck this vicinity during the concave. Little attention was paid to correspondents of even such mighty public opinion creators as The World-Herald during that big rush and the hungry correspondent evidently had to go down in his jeans and dig up full price at the hotels. He got revenge by writing an article headed "Rocky Mountain Sloppers," in which he hits right and left on account of what he had to pay. For the sake of writing a breezy article F. O. never once let such a little matter as the truth stand in the way, nor did he try to explain that in such crowds a man was lucky to get a bed at any price. If Omaha is lucky maybe some day she will get a real convention or a concave or something of the kind, and then we will see what Nebraska can do.

A letter has also recently been published in the Boston Transcript in which the statement was made that there is a charge for the water at the Manitou springs. There seemed no malice in this letter, however, the writer being evidently misinformed. Secretary Buckman of the chamber of commerce has had his attention called to these letters and has a ready written to the publishers, giving the true facts. The statement regarding the Manitou waters is so very unjust, as everyone in Colorado knows, for it is not only free to drink, but can be carried away in bottles. It is true that the springs are owned by private parties or companies, but these companies have expended large sums in bottling works so that tens of thousands who will never be able to see Manitou can have the water at a very reasonable price.

A Mica Mine.

Mr. Major, the manager of the Mundo Gold Mining company, called at The GAZETTE office yesterday and exhibited some fine specimens of mica from the claims of his company on Four Mile creek. He says he has a vein from four to eight feet wide of the mica. Some of it is in large crystals so that perfect sheets twenty-two inches square have been split off from them. Some of the smaller crystals are valuable for electrical purposes for which they have been tested by the Edison Electric company. Good mica is always in demand and brings from $2,000 to $30,000 a car load. The company has also eight gold claims on Iron mountain and Mineral hill, Cripple Creek, and a force of men will be put at work at once developing all of the properties. Mr. Major is an experienced miner and is confident that four weeks' work will make the mica holdings heavy producers, while ninety days will make the company a dividend payer.

Major Otis Remick returned Saturday from a trip around the circle.

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum	$6 00	Six months	$3 00
Three months	1 50	One month.	50

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum	$1 50	Six months	75
Three months	50		

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All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them

H. A. RISLEY,
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Of New York.

MISSISSIPPI'S APPORTIONMENT.

There is a constitutional question which is likely to prove of considerable importance and interest in the next few months and until it is settled. It may possibly make a difference in the next presidential election. Briefly stated the point at issue is as follows: The second section of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution provides that whenever the right of suffrage in any state is abridged except for crime, the citizens who are without votes shall not be represented in the national legislature. The state of Mississippi has abridged the right of suffrage by adopting an educational qualification for the suffrage. The purpose of this was to disfranchise the negroes, but that has no connection with the constitutional aspect of the case. In accordance with the new apportionment Mississippi is entitled to seven representatives in congress and nine electoral votes. It is estimated that 120,000 of Mississippi's citizens have been disfranchised, and if her representation were proportionately reduced she would be entitled to only three representatives in congress and five votes in the electoral college.

The provisions of the constitutional amendment appear perfectly plain, and it is difficult to see how any decision could be made if the matter was brought before the courts that would not sustain the powering of Mississippi's representation in congress and the electoral college.

In this connection the following facts may be interesting. The basis of representation for the apportionment of 1882 was one representative for 170,000 inhabitants. In the election of 1888 the number of votes in the United States was 11,378,000, or about one in five of the population. In 1890, which was the first election under the new constitution, the vote for Mississippi's representatives was about one in twenty of her population, as follows:

	Total Vote.	Dem Maj.
First district	3,501	3,501
Second district	11,770	4,814
Third district	11,106	5,972
Fourth district	8,325	5,181
Fifth district	6,305	6,305
Sixth district	13,168	6,572
Seventh district	8,812	4,256

There were seven congressmen elected with a total of 62,707 votes. The following year Colorado, which had only one congressman, cast 77,062 votes in electing a supreme judge. Kansas, which has an equal number of congressmen, cast 264,508 votes in 1890, and New Jersey, also with seven congressmen, 251,650.

It therefore seems evident that a reduction of Mississippi's representation would be not only good law but common justice.

President Harrison has again showed himself to be a master of no mean ability in the art of speech making. In the address delivered yesterday at Loon Lake there is the same lofty patriotism mingled with sagacious common sense which has been characteristic of so many of his public utterances. It is likely to remain as one of the most prominent of the utterances of the campaign. In the present curiosity regarding the letter of acceptance which is to open the campaign and in some measure fix its plan the speech has more than an ordinary interest. If we are to judge anything by this speech those questions and issues which are considered to be the most important in the mind of the chief magistrate, he is disposed to regard the foreign policy of the nation as of more importance than the average citizen thinks of it. There is a wisdom in this that becomes more apparent the longer one considers it. The settlement of the tariff question by the McKinley bill has been so satisfactory and so generally admitted as satisfactory, that even the Democrats have almost abandoned their attacks upon it and are seeking to find some new issue which may give them a chance of success. The eminently prosperous and happy condition of our country in all its domestic relations and the impetus which has been given to its foreign commerce by years of good crops and wise legislation is a reason for giving more attention to our foreign commerce than has been done for many years. There is no reason why the United States should not be the exchange commercial nation of the world, and there is good reason to believe that she will be this. The Republican party will be wise if they appreciate this fact early to such an extent that they will base their measures in accordance with this expectation. President Harrison's wise words are worthy of consideration by all.

The result of the strike on the New York railroads and others running out of and into Buffalo, and the prompt suppression of lawless violence threatened and to some extent inaugurated in that city, affords encouraging evidence that public sentiment is sound, and that a few malcontents here and there incited by passion will not be allowed to overthrow the settled order of society, the safeguards of law and the public peace. The promptness of the governor in responding to the local authorities with the full power of the state, together with the courage, coolness and ability displayed by the managers of the railroads have been effectual in arresting the unlawful disturbance. The remarkable exhibition of military force on the occasion has been highly creditable to the state. The situation called for prompt and efficient action, and both the civil and military authorities proved themselves equal to the requirements, and show that there was, and it is to be hoped and believed is in all sections of the country a deep seated sense of public and personal responsibility. Among citizens and residents, as respects the repeated and of late frequent collisions between malcontents and the law, there is but one question and a unanimous purpose the law must and shall be upheld. No right thinking man undervalues the usefulness or dignity of labor. Properly employed and directed it is achieving much in advancing the material interests of mankind, and deserves and enjoys its reward. The wisdom and efforts of the wise and good are and should be exerted for its protection and the amelioration and elevation of its conditions. Much of the wrong and violence enacted in recent scenes in different localities has doubtless been due to ignorance, prejudice or passion, and has not always been on the part of the workmen premeditated; but all are responsible for the excesses which some have committed, and all will be held accountable who continue in revolt against lawful authority.

In this country the law emanates from the people, and is the authorized expression of their will, and the salvation of all they hold dear. To whoever one, or in combination with others, lifts his arm against it is a traitor and an outlaw. He would in obedience to his unbridled passions trample on private rights and destroy the public peace. The whole assumption that labor has rights paramount to law is destructive of government and cannot be conceded for an instant. Nothing is plainer, and yet those whose minds are so befogged by ignorance and prejudices as to labor such a fatal heresy be made to understand that law only prescribed by properly constituted authority will be enforced by the whole power of the government.

We are in receipt of the bulletin of the Colorado Divinity school, and gladly give place in these columns to favorable mention of the school and its work. Last June a meeting of the ministers of different denominations was held in Denver for the purpose of considering this subject. It is well known that in this state and those surrounding it the demand for ministers of the gospel is in excess of the supply, and also that there are many young people who would be willing to engage in this kind of work if they could receive the requisite training. The work of the school, therefore, is clearly in the line of filling a real need which already exists. In order to secure the benefits of such an institution at the lowest possible expense, the new school has been located at Boulder and students desiring to take the divinity course will pursue a part of their studies at the State university, and in addition special courses will be given by special instructors. The divinity school is not a part of the State university and will receive no part of the state funds. Among the scholarly gentlemen who are named as faculty we note that of Dr. Richard Montague, pastor of the First Baptist church of this city, who has charge of the work in philosophy of religions. No charge is made for tuition and it is expected that $200 will be sufficient for a student's expenses during the school year. Further information can be obtained by addressing Rev. Frederick Kramer, Boulder, Colo.

A very ignorant and malicious person has printed an attack in the Omaha World-Herald in regard to the prices charged to tourists during the Knights Templar conclave. The statements are mostly false, sometimes a most amusingly so, and can have influence only with those who, like the author, are ignorant of the facts.

The second meeting of the Republican club of this city was quite as well attended and as enthusiastic as the first. The people of this city seem to be well aware of the unusual importance of the present election, and we look to see a majority greater even than usual for the nominees of the regular ticket.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

The death of George William Curtis is a national loss. The country has none too many men who have the ability and the willingness to engage in politics who are free from the suspicion of selfishness and the short sightedness of ambition.

No man has been more sincere in his desire to correct the abuses which have arisen from partisan politics than Mr. Curtis, and few, if any, have been more successful in the accomplishment of these reforms. To him is largely due the result of the civil service reform movement which has removed from the government offices many opportunities for corruption and largely increased their efficiency.

Few men have been more severely or unfairly criticized than Mr. Curtis, and the bitterness of the sneers directed against him may be taken in a large degree as measuring the justice and the efficiency of his work. It was far easier for the disappointed spoilsman to sneer than to refute the merciless logic of the reformer. No man is free from faults, and no man lives without mistakes, but the sincerity of Mr. Curtis and his high purpose commanded the respect even of those who did not always agree with him.

The sneers which were given so freely to Mr. Curtis were extended to his followers. But the Independents have decided the face of more than one campaign, and the lesson of honest political independence which they taught, and the first century,' was needed, and has been of great benefit. Politicians all over the country select their candidates more carefully since the destruction of the old fallacy that the presence of a name on a party ticket is sufficient guarantee of ability and honesty.

As an author and an editor Mr. Curtis was not without claims to appreciation, but it is as a political reformer that he will be chiefly remembered and honored. Friends of good government everywhere have reason to mourn the death of this man; friends of good government everywhere have reason to rejoice that for many years he did live and work, earnestly and successfully.

A COLORADO SPRINGS BOOK.

Ever since the first tourist arrived at the foot of Pike's Peak there has been a demand for descriptions and illustrations of the scenic beauties of the region, and the demand has been increased by each one of the many improvements which have been made in Colorado Springs and its neighborhood. A great many books and pamphlets have been issued in an attempt to supply the demand, some of them better and some worse. It has remained for the present chamber of commerce and its excellent secretary, Mr. George B. Buckman, to produce a work to which every resident of the city can point with pride and in which each visitor can find a complete and truthful description and representation of the things he has seen in the Pike's Peak region.

A more detailed description of the volume will be found elsewhere. It is sufficient here to say that it is an unqualified success. It does not of course contain everything worthy of note and admiration in the Pike's Peak region, but it contains enough to give a very good idea of the attractions and improvements here, and far more than any previous work of the kind. The low price of one dollar puts it within the reach of all, and there is no doubt that it will command a large circulation and general approval. As an advertisement for the town it will speak constantly wherever it goes.

FIFTY YEARS PROGRESS.

The following extract from a speech lately made by ex-Gov. John S. Pillsbury at Sutton, N. H., will prove interesting to a larger audience:

Figures do not adequately convey an idea of the area which has been added to our country in the last forty-eight years. It is only as we compare individually some of the newer states. Eastern people sometimes speak disparagingly of Montana and Idaho, and when these territories knocked at the door of congress a short time ago and asked admission to the sisterhood of states, some of our people thought their claims were feeble; and yet, if it were possible to transport Montana eastward and place its eastern boundary at the base of Bunker Hill monument, its western boundary line would cut across the Western Reserve of Ohio, while its southern boundary line would touch the Appomattox. And if Idaho could territorially come east by way of the "Soo" railroad, at the time its northern boundary reached Toronto, in Canada, its southern boundary would extend to the Blue Ridge mountains in North Carolina. If the good state of Minnesota could physically take a trip east, it would cover all of New England and extend into New York, even if the surplus soil of New England's hills and mountains could be smoothed out and added as an extra. In 1842 foreign nations would have deemed it presumptuous if the United States had claimed that before the close of the century, it would be the foremost nation of the world, and yet to-day figures show that these United States, (not including Alaska) have an area equal to that of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Italy, Greece, Turkey in Europe, and Palestine, Japan and China proper. The population of the countries mentioned has been estimated at upwards of 650,000,000, which is more than ten times our population, yet their area is less than that of this country, and as reliable an authority as Dr. Josiah Strong claims that their aggregate resources are probably not equal to those of the United States.

The child of to-day can barely appreciate the facilities of travel which he now enjoys. Not until 1844 was the luxury of a postage stamp enjoyed, and there are those living to-day who almost feel that they had seen one of the seven wonders of the world when they first heard of a steam locomotive and an ordinary railway car. In 1844, there were only 4,877 miles of railroad in the United States, built at a cost of $235,860,000, but what a marvelous development there has been in railway construction since. To-day we have 168,629 miles of railroad in operation, built at a cost of $8,276,369,000, a sum larger than the whole valuation of the real and personal property of the United States in 1850.

And so the railroads have developed until every state has its network of roads, and many are beginning to believe that we are even now in the last days of the steam engine, and that the electric spark which Franklin drew from the clouds will crowd off the iron horse. Some of the older ones relate to their grandchildren stories of the spinning wheel and the loom and its shuttle, and the little ones stretch their imagination and wonder what the spinning wheel looked like. May it not be that the children forty-eight years hence may have a similar curiosity to know what the steam locomotive, by which his farmer or grandfather traveled way back in 1892, looked like?

The following argument in favor of protection is from the New York Sun, a Democratic paper which is supporting Cleveland, under the amusing assumption that the force bill is the principal issue in the present campaign:

Mr. Edward J. Watson of Philadelphia inquires: "Would it not be better for America to come out boldly for free trade rather than to induce through a high tariff the setting here of a lot of foreign manufacturers, which, in my opinion, is free trade under another name."

Mr. Watson does not seem to be aware that the United States is already the greatest free trade country in the world, since among its sixty-five millions of population, including the foolish, there is the most entire freedom of trade, without a single custom house on any dividing line between states or sections.

The ordinary common sense of the case is that it is a great advantage for every country to manufacture within its own limits everything that is necessary to human existence and comfort. The country which has to import articles of necessity from abroad, is weak in consequence; because in time of war it may be entirely deprived of those articles. Accordingly, it has ever been a great object with statesmen to bring every practicable manufacture within the boundaries of their own governments. The more manufactures, the more varied the industries carried on in any country, the greater the demand for agricultural products of every sort, and the more satisfactory the reward of the farmers who raise them. For instance, at the beginning of the great civil war in this country, there was not in all it and a single manufactory of quinine; and at one time, when we were threatened with an actual war with England, we had to face the danger of being entirely deprived of that indispensable drug. In this situation congress was induced to pass a bill levying a heavy tariff upon quinine; and the late Mr. Stanton, one of the truest Democrats and greatest men that ever existed, who was secretary of war, was an earnest advocate of the measure. The result was that the manufacture was established in this country and we have ever since been supplied with quinine made here.

Mr. Watson ought to study these subjects more carefully and then he would understand that the greater the population of the United States and the greater the number of industries that are here carried on the better off the country will be.

The ignorance and officiousness of certain Russian officials in northeastern Asia has given rise to an incident that will be of international interest, if the facts are as reported there is no doubt that the arrest of the crews of the sealing vessels was a gross violation of international rights. There is no reason to believe that there was any malice on the part of those responsible for the acts of the government, and it may be taken for granted that prompt reparation will be made by Russia. This is especially true so far as the United States is concerned. Much, however, will depend on the way in which the request for an explanation is made. If England so desires the incident may easily be made of supreme importance and its consequences of moment to the entire world. It is probable however that the matter will not go beyond the province of diplomacy.

It is to be regretted that the congressional nomination should have assumed so much importance in this county. This is not a matter in which El Paso is directly interested. The two gentlemen who have been most prominently brought forward are both good Republicans and good legislators. Under the circumstances it is extremely unfortunate that the friends of these gentlemen, or of either of them, should have pushed their friendship to such a length as to cause a danger of factional strife and feeling. The nomination of a strong candidate by the Greenbackers and the probability that the Democrats will endorse the nomination makes it imperative that the full Republican strength should be given for the nominee of that party, whoever he may be. We trust that even now it is not too late to effect some measure which may prevent an open breach of the harmonious relations which have so long existed in the ranks of the Republican party of this county. The delegation should be representatives of the best Republicans of this county. It would be best under the circumstances that it should not be pledged to the interests of any individual.

Every precaution that science and medical skill can suggest will be observed to prevent the introduction of cholera into this country. The arrival in New York harbor of a ship having the dread disease on board shows how real is the danger that threatens the people of the eastern cities. It will also have the effect of stimulating the health officers to renewed efforts to prevent the introduction of the disease. It is to be hoped that the precautions which modern science is able to suggest will be able to keep it out altogether or to reduce its effect to a minimum. Certainly there is no reason to apprehend the occurrence of such a pestilence as has recently devastated the cities of Russia. The cleanliness of many American cities, however, leaves much to be desired and measures of sanitary precaution in this line should be at once taken.

Canada is casting around for some means of meeting the retaliatory proclamation and would be glad to find some way of doing an injury to the great Yankee nation. Unfortunately for Canada there are two difficulties in the way. One is that Canada is clearly in the wrong, and any further action she may take is simply to make a bad matter worse. The other is that the United States is in a position to do Canada a great deal more harm than she can possibly return. The absurd and harmful position taken by our northern neighbor in this matter is the work of the Conservative party, which is largely composed of the office holders and hunters, and does not we believe represent the real wishes of the people of Canada.

Governor McKinley's tribute to the protection policy of the government is worth reproduction. In a speech recently made in Nebraska, he said: "Tried by any test, measured by any standard, we lead all the rest of the world. Protection has vindicated itself. It cannot be helped by eulogy or hurt by defamation. It has worked out its own demonstration and presents in the sight of the whole world its matchless trophies. It has made the lives of the masses of our countrymen sweeter and brighter and has entered the homes of America, carrying comfort and cheer and courage."

There is again a cloud of war upon the eastern horizon. Russia, China and Afghanistan seem to have conflicting interests on the high central plateaux which are called "the roof of the world," and England watches the development of affairs with an anxious eye ready to interfere at any time. European war prophets have nearly gone out of business, for they have prophesied war too many times without fulfilment to get any credit now. However, war may come at almost any time, and all the nations expect it sooner or later.

The vote cast by the silver man had no other effect than to express his dissatisfaction with the existing condition of affairs, it might be considered a reasonable proceeding. But when its effect is to end direct encouragement to the greenback and subtreasury plans of the People's party, and its indirect effect to increase the chances of Cleveland's election it seems that no more absurd proceeding could be imagined. A vote for Weaver is a vote for soft money and indirectly for gold monometalism.

The Denver News is doing its worst to make people outside the state believe that Colorado is half-ruined, poverty stricken and the last place in the country to which a capitalist or a home seeker ought to come. The statements of The News are wholly false, but they are calculated to do great harm to the state. And even if there were any foundation for its absurd statements it fails utterly to show how any benefit is to be derived from voting for the party of greenbacks and nationalism.

It is deeply to be regretted that there is any prospect of factional disagreement between Republicans of this county over any nomination that is to be made at any of the conventions. It would be especially to be regretted should this disagreement arise over any nomination in which this county is not directly concerned. We trust that personal feeling in these matters will not result in imperiling the success of the party which is of more importance than the political fortunes of any individual.

If we had government control of railroads, according to the plan of the Greenback party, no railroads would be constructed unless they could pay interest on the investment from the start. This would put an end to railroad building in the west. Very few of our lines could have been built except by faith in the future growth of the country. The government ownership of railroads would paralyze the development of many sections of the west.

The discovery of small quantities of oil in the Michigan well at Colorado City may prove of considerable importance. It does not prove that oil is there in paying quantities, but it does prove that some oil is there and it will encourage those who are interested in the matter to give the subject thorough investigation.

The fact that the Democratic campaign managers are directing especial efforts towards the states of the northwest may be taken as an indication that they have abandoned all hope of carrying New York. But if they cannot carry a doubtful state what hope have they in ones that are surely Republican?

What Grover Cleveland thinks of the silver question is well shown in a letter written to a German editor of Denver. It will be noticed that Mr. Cleveland says nothing whatever about silver, and that he is what he thinks of the silver question.

THE PEOPLE ON COLUMBUS DAY.

It seems settled that the popular observance of Columbus Day, Oct. 21, is likely to be the most general of any of the centennials through which we have passed. There is no doubt that the American people, as a whole, have become thoroughly interested in the significance of this 400th anniversary.

One strong reason for this wide interest is the public school leadership of the national celebration. As soon as this school leadership was proposed, the press of the country began to commend the idea; it was received favorably by superintendents of education, teachers and thoughtful citizens generally.

So it came about that the idea proved acceptable to everybody. Then it was further promoted by the official recognitions it received. The National Educational Association adopted it, and appointed as the state superintendents a committee to carry it out; and a special committee with headquarters at the Youth's Companion office, Boston, to push the movement and to prepare a uniform official program for use in every locality. Commander-in-chief Palmer, of the Grand Army, saw the opportunity the plan offered, and issued general orders that all the G. A. R. posts in the country join themselves with the schools in a grand patriotic, nonpartisan demonstration on Columbus Day,—assisting the schools to raise and salute the flag, and escorting them in the review.

Congress finally recognized the movement by directing the president to proclaim Oct. 21 a holiday to be observed by suitable exercises in the schools. The proclamation recently issued by the president gave emphatic accent to the school idea, and recommended that the people everywhere make it the center of the local observances.

The official programme, by making certain of the day's exercises uniform in all localities, will give the national observance an important unity. This programme is promised for general publication through the press the first week in September. The leading provisions are as follows:

The schools everywhere are to assemble at the usual hour in the morning of Oct. 21. A detail of veterans is expected to arrive soon after and will repair to the yard. The exercises will begin with the reading of the proclamation. Then the flag will be raised by the veterans and saluted by all the pupils in a brief exercise terminating in a song "My Country 'tis of Thee." After divine acknowledgments, the song of Columbus Day, an original hymn for the occasion and set to the old tune of "Lyons" will be sung by all. Following, will be an address, a reading of the Ode for Columbus Day, and other original productions for the occasion.

Opportunity will then be given for whatever additional features local enterprise may provide; and the morning observance will end with short addresses by citizens, and national songs.

For the afternoon a Public School Review is suggested, or, if there is a civic parade, it is urged that the schools escorted by the veterans, be made the prominent feature. In the mass meeting of citizens, with which many places will conclude the day, it is proposed that among the speeches ample recognition be given to the American system of free, universal education as a source of American progress and the hope of the future.

The date, the 1st of September, for the publication of this programme is fortunate, for it falls at the opening of the term of the majority of the American schools; and teachers and pupils will be in the mood for an eager and spirited undertaking of the celebration.

October 21st is less than two months distant, but all of this time may be used to excellent advantage in preparing for the celebration. In undertakings of this character unavoidable delays are apt to occur. The schools which begin immediately on the work which must be done to make the celebration a credit to themselves and their town, will escape the annoying situations likely to arise if everything is left until the eleventh hour.

Honesty, sobriety, intelligence and industry have far more to do with promoting prosperity than any system of government. That part of the calamity shrieker's misfortunes which are not pure bosh are largely due to his own foolishness.

El Paso county is safe for any good Republican on the state, county, district or national ticket.

A good appetite can be bought, like anything else. And good digestion after it, too. Both of them come with Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. That starts the torpid liver into healthy action, purifies and enriches the blood, cleanses and repairs the system, returns health and vigor, and builds up flesh and strength. For all diseases that come from a disordered liver or impure blood, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Scrofulous, Skin and Scalp Diseases—even Consumption (or Lung-scrofula in its earlier stages, the "Discovery" is the only remedy so sure and certain that it can be *guaranteed*. If it doesn't benefit or cure, in every case, you have your money back.

On these terms, it's the *cheapest* blood-purifier sold, no matter how many dollars' doses are offered for a dollar (or less)—for with this, you pay only for the *good* you get.

Can you ask for better proof of its superiority over all other blood-purifiers?

A KANSAS CRIME.

Records of a Sub-Alliance Stained With Blood.

KILLED BY A COMMITTEE.

A Murder Case that is Now Being Investigated—One Man Poisoned and Another Thrown Into a Pool—Twenty-four Warrants.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 31.—Frank Kimsey and Jerry Hutton were arrested at Sedan, Chautauqua county, last night, for the murder of John S. Frazier, a well known wealthy cattleman, June 8, 1890. Kimsey and Hutton were members of a sub-alliance in Chautauqua county and to-day twenty-four warrants were issued for the arrest of the remaining members of the alliance who are charged with being in the conspiracy. The arrests were made through the instigations of Governor Humphrey and the detectives who have worked upon the case claim to be in possession of the facts which prove that the murder of Frazier was discussed in secret alliance meetings and the men arrested appointed to do the work. The news of the arrest has created the greatest excitement throughout the western border. All day long wagons have been pouring into Sedan and extra precautions have been taken to prevent the prisoners from being lynched.

John S. Frazier, the murdered man, brought from Texas Feb. 18, 1890, a herd of 3000 cattle. It was during a fever scare and the sub-alliance, which had adopted strong resolutions against cattle barons and monopolies, took the matter in charge and a grand anti-monopoly committee from thirteen sub-alliances waited on Frazier and served notice on him that he must move his herd. Frazier refused to comply, but offered to pay for every head of cattle which died from fever. About ten days later five miles of wire fencing surrounding the pasture of Gibson & Frazier were cut and the detectives contend that the day following the one on which the fences were cut the following note was received by the sub-alliance at Howard: "The Sedan committee is here but must return to-night. Send your committee by all means as we expect 3000 cattle in with Texas fever to-night or to-morrow. The war has commenced in earnest. Five miles of Gibson & Frazier's fence was cut last night, but of course the alliance did not do that."

A few days later Gibson died at Howard from the effect of a dose of poison, which has always remained a mystery. The terrible fate of his partner, Gibson, and the threats against his own life only served to make Frazier more determined to defend his own rights. If he or his partner inflicted injury on anyone in the county by bringing in their herds they were always ready to make good the damages. Friday, June 11, Frazier started from his home in Moline to ride to see his herd. It was feeding a few miles from Sedan and he stopped over night with his partner's widow, eight miles from Sedan. When there he was disturbed all night by outsiders who tried to get him to open the door. The last seen of him was the 28th of June. Searching parties were organized in Sedan and the body was discovered in a stagnant pool 150 yards from the limits of his own pasture. Evidence has been worked up to prove that Frazier was first bound to a tree, his coat and vest removed and after having been hacked to pieces with knives thrown in the pool.

The first state investigation was conducted by General Fanback, of the adjutant general's staff, since which time detectives have been in charge of the case.

HARRISON AND REID.

The Republican Leaders Hold a Friendly Conference.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 31.—President Harrison spent a busy day as the guest of his political running mate. He arrived in White Plains shortly before 10 o'clock this morning over the Harlem branch of the New York Central road. He left Loon Lake yesterday afternoon in company with Private-secretary Halford and Executive-clerk Tibbett, and was joined at Mott Haven this morning by Russell B. Harrison. Several hundred persons were gathered at the little station when the presidential special came to a halt there. Foremost in the gathering were Mr. Reid and Chairman Carter of the Republican national committee. Mr. Reid grasped the president's hand heartily as the latter alighted from the car platform and the two great leaders of their party smiled and beamed, and passed the compliments of the day for a few minutes. The greetings over, Mr. Harrison entered Mr. Reid's private carriage and the party started off for Ophir Farm, Mr. Reid's country place, three miles distant. Some one in the crowd called for three cheers for Harrison and Reid and a vigorous response caused the two leaders to doff their hats to the assemblage.

Followed by a string of carriages, containing newspaper men and others, the presidential party, including Mr. Carter, were driven to Ophir Farm. Then commenced the president's busy day. He had a short talk with Mr. Carter and the latter left early promising to return to dinner in the evening, at the invitation of Mr. Reid.

Mr. Carter went back to New York. Chairman Brookfield and Treasurer Thomas of the state Republican campaign committee and Chairman Hackett of the state executive committee were early callers and spent some time with the president. Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island was an early caller. He came to Ophir Farm on the invitation of the president. The president explained to Mr. Aldrich that he wished to consult him concerning his letter of acceptance, particularly with regard to the tariff views expressed in it. In the presence of Mr. Reid and Senator Aldrich, the president read so much of the letter as he had completed and Mr. Aldrich made several valuable suggestions which will probably be adopted. The letter will contain about 6000 words and will probably be completed in time to give it out for publication in the papers on Monday morning.

By far the most important visitor at Ophir Farm during the day and the only one to whose call any great political significance is attached was Thomas C. Platt. He came early and remained late. He was closeted with the president for a long time. While no one could be father to the statement, there was a well-defined report practically sanctioned by several of the political chiefs who were at Ophir Farm to-day, that Mr. Platt and the president had decided to bury the hatchet, and that during the campaign Mr. Platt would assist the party in every way towards securing the election of Harrison.

Mr. Platt and Senator Aldrich took luncheon at Ophir Farm. Those who sat at the table besides these two, the president and Mr. Reid, were Mrs. Reid, Miss Reid, Miss Jean Templeton Reid and Master Ogden Reid, Private-secretary Halford, T. E. Mihol and, D. O. Mills and C. W. Tyson.

Ex-Senator John C. Spooner the candidate of the Republican party for governor of Wisconsin, paid a visit in the afternoon.

CALLED BACK TO WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—President Harrison has abandoned his proposed trip through northern New York, on which he was to start from White Plains to-morrow morning and has gone back to Washington, post haste, to consult with his cabinet concerning measures advisable to repel the threatened invasion of cholera. When the guests invited by Mr. Reid to meet the president at dinner at the Ophir Farm to-night reached the mansion of the vice presidential candidate, they were informed that the president had decided to return at once to Washington. He arrived at this decision shortly after 6 o'clock to-night and within half an hour after he received messages from Secretary Foster of the treasury department and Attorney-general Miller informing him of the cholera invasion and asking that means should be taken to prevent the spread of the scourge. The president first heard the news in regard to the Moravia through a telephone message received by Mr. Reid at Ophir farm. Quickly following this came the dispatches from the two cabinet officers. The president and Mr. Reid held a consultation immediately and it was decided that the president could best consult with his subordinates in the matter by going to Washington. Accordingly he left Ophir Farm at 9:30 o'clock and took a special train over the Harlem division of the New York Central at White Plains, reaching the Grand Central station in this city at 10:55 o'clock. He was driven immediately to the Sixth avenue elevated station and took a train for Desbrosses street ferry. At midnight a regular Pennsylvania railroad train, bearing the president, Secretary Halford and Executive-clerk Tibbett, left Jersey City for Washington.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

His Death Occurred in New York Yesterday Morning.

New York, Aug. 31.—George W. Curtis died this morning a few minutes after 2 o'clock at his residence in Livingston, Staten Island. Dr. Frank Curtis, his son, was in attendance and Mr. and Mrs. Curtis were present. Mr. Curtis became ill about two months ago, when he began to complain of pains in the abdomen. There has been some talk of a cancer of the stomach, but his consulting physicians announced that it was impossible to learn the exact nature of the trouble until it made further progress or the swelling below the abdomen which had been developed subsided. They were of the opinion that there was a tendency to dropsy with other complications not then determinable. At that time Mr. Curtis suffered a good deal of pain and spent much time walking up and down his room. He was told that opium would give him relief, but he declined to take the drug. His condition was not thought to be by any means critical, but three days ago Mr. Curtis began to sink rapidly. The pain did not recur however, and until the end he seemed able to recognize those at his bedside.

The funeral services will be held on Friday morning at the Curtis residence, and they will be private.

Mr. Curtis was born in Providence, R. I., February 23, 1824. He came to New York with his father in 1839 and for a year he was a clerk in a mercantile house in this city. He with his elder brother in 1842 joined the Brook Farm community in West Roxbury and after eighteen months of study and farm labor the brothers went to Concord, where they had more experience as student farmers. In 1846 Mr. Curtis made a tour of Europe and the east and returned to New York some years later. He became an editorial writer for the New York Tribune and afterwards was connected with Putnam's Monthly. In the latter enterprise he lost a great deal of money and for years afterwards worked laboriously to pay off the obligations incurred then. In 1853 he began in Harper's Monthly the department called the "Editor's Easy Chair," and continued until just previous to his death to edit this department. In 1857 Mr. Curtis became the leading editorial writer for Harper's Weekly and retained the position during the rest of his life. For many years he took a leading part in state and national politics as a Republican and served as delegate to a number of national conventions. In 1871 Mr. Curtis was appointed by President Grant one of the commissioners to draw up rules for the regulation of the civil service. Since 1864 Mr. Curtis has been one of the regents of the university of the state of New York and was its chancellor at the time of his death. Among the best known of Mr. Curtis' literary works are "Nile Notes of a Howadji," "Lotus Eating," "Potiphar Papers," "Trumps, a Novel," and "Prue and I."

Carnegie Still Troubled.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 31.—Carnegie's city mills at Thirty-third street were unable to run full turn last night, only a few of the departments being operated. One of the mill managers speaking of the difficulty said, "If the Carnegie company expect to operate their plants successfully they must make other arrangements or their faithful will desert them. We thought at first that the firm could find enough good men to operate the mills but we have found that the strikers have been just as active as we have, and as fast as we could secure men they would take them away."

Claim Jumpers Make Trouble.

ALAMOSA, Colo., Aug. 31.—There is a possibility of trouble at the new mining camp of Duncan. Yesterday a half dozen armed men jumped the mill site of the Nettie Mining company and declare that they will kill anyone who may attempt to retake it. The original locators have made known their intention of regaining their property and some shooting is likely to be indulged in.

Pueblo Republicans.

PUEBLO, Aug. 31.—The Republican primaries for Pueblo county to-night were largely attended. The result is very gratifying to Mr. N. S. Walpole and his friends. It is claimed that he is assured of a solid delegation to the state convention for the office of state treasurer.

STEVENSON SAYS.

The Honorable Adlai Draws a Crowd in Missouri.

A CENTER OF ATTRACTION.

Twenty-five Thousand Strangers Gather at Sedalia to Listen to Free Trade and Force Bill Bugaboo Campaign Stories.

SEDALIA, MO., Aug. 30.—General Adlai E. Stevenson arrived here on an early train this morning to participate in the Democratic rally which took place in this city to-day and to-night. He was met by George P. Jackson, Senator Vest's son-in-law, who took him to his home on Broadway, where he breakfasted with Mr. Jackson's family and Senator Vest. Just before 10 o'clock he was driven to Sicher's hotel, accompanied by Mr. Jackson and Congressman John T. Heard. The party went to parlors where General Stevenson held an informal reception and all the remainder of the forenoon was kept busy shaking hands with the hundreds of citizens of Sedalia and neighboring places who filed through the room in a constant stream. At times it was necessary to close the parlor doors to keep back the crowd. At noon Mr. Stevenson, Governor Francis and W. J. Stone, the candidate for governor, appeared on the hotel balcony and were received with prolonged cheers. Governor Francis introduced the candidate for vice-president and the candidate for governor to the crowd in the street below and another loud shout went up. The two gentlemen bowed and smiled upon the multitude, but made no verbal response. The weather was bright and pleasant and all through the forenoon special trains have been coming into the city bringing campaign clubs and enthusiastic Democrats generally from all the principal towns in central Missouri. Many of the merchants have decorated their stores in the national colors and portraits of Cleveland and Stevenson are displayed on every hand. At the junction of Main and Ohio streets is an arch decorated with flags beneath which all the clubs passed as they entered the city from the trains. At noon there were at least 25,000 strangers in town. Farm wagons from long distances with family loads came in. At 1 o'clock a procession was formed and after parading the principal streets marched to the fair grounds followed by an immense throng.

The cities and towns represented in the procession were Sedalia, Warrensburg, Clinton, Holden, Fayette, Versailles, California, Tipton, Jefferson City, Sedell City, Moberly and other towns of Howard county; Montrose, Green Ridge, Windsor, Longwood, Warsaw, Lincoln, Boonville and other towns of Cooper county, and the towns of Monroe county. There were all told about 2500 men in line. Mayor E. W. Stevens was grand marshal of the parade. Numerous flags and banners inscribed with appropriate campaign mottoes were carried by the various clubs. The Sedalia club had an immense banner displaying the portraits of the Democratic candidates for president and vice president. It was mounted on a frame work and bore aloft on the shoulders of four men. The carriages containing the speakers and distinguished guests were elaborately decorated. Association park was reached about 3 o'clock. General Stevenson was one of the first to make his appearance on the speaker's platform. He was at once recognized by the people assembled in the grand stand, and was greeted with a shout loud and prolonged. Among those who accompanied him on the platform were Governor Francis, Senator Vest, Coughlan Heard, State-treasurer Lon Evans and Hon. W. J. Stone. The grand stand with a seating capacity of about 10,000 was crowded in every part and several hundred eager citizens climbed up among the rafters and roosted there to listen to the speeches. The speaker's platform faced the grand stand in the center. Governor Francis officiated as chairman of the meeting and in a brief speech introduced Hon. Geo. P. Jackson, who in turn with complimentary remarks introduced General Stevenson to the great audience. General Stevenson was received with cheers which prolonged for several minutes, while hats, canes and umbrellas were waved in the air by the Democratic multitude.

Mr. Stevenson was followed by Hon. W. J. Stone in a speech.

Wisconsin Democrats.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 31.—The Democratic state convention to-day was called to order by State-chairman E. C. Wall at noon. He announced ex-Congressman Burr W. Jones as temporary chairman, who made a vigorous speech, which was liberally applauded at many points. He presented the financial results of the Democratic stewardship of the state for two years, as specifically set forth in the platform subsequently adopted. He dwelt at length on the Bennett law issue and discussed the tariff. After the appointment of the usual committees the convention took a recess until the middle of the afternoon, when the temporary organization was made permanent. The platform, which was adopted with a hurrah, is a specific record of the Democratic administration of the past two years on which the party will go before the tax-payers. It calls attention to the saving of $60,000 in legislative and administrative expenses; $32,000 in the maintenance of state institutions and their increased efficiency; to the fact that the state treasurer now holds a general fund of $300,000 against a deficiency which existed two years ago; that interest on bank deposits to the extent of $42,500 has been converted into the treasury and trust funds have been properly and promptly invested for the benefit of schools instead of bearing interest for office holders.

Suits have been vigorously prosecuted to establish the right of the people to the interest earned by their money in the treasury and that right has been adjudged and liability fastened upon the two last treasurers to the amount of more than $35,000 of interest money appropriated by them and upon the same basis of computation an aggregate liability will result in the actions now pending of more than $725,000.

The Bennett law has been repealed and the Democrats of Wisconsin have shown their loyalty to the cause of popular education in practical form by adding over $100,000 to the school fund income and by increasing the appropriations to the state university of over $65,000 for the next six years.

Other resolutions condemn the doctrine of centralization and paternalism and interfering with the rights of conscience and religion; oppose sumptuary legislation and give assurance of no relinquishment of the rights of the people against the defaulting state treasurers. The action of the national convention in nominating Cleveland and Stevenson is endorsed and cheerful allegiance given to the principles enunciated by the Chicago platform.

The platform which was read by E. B. Taber was adopted unanimously, after which nominations were made and T. J. Frawley of Eau Claire moved to renominate the whole ticket of state officers and made a speech. Mr. Seaman seconded the motion which was adopted by a rising vote.

The ticket is as follows: Governor, George W. Peck of Milwaukee county; lieutenant governor, Carl Jonas of Racine; secretary of state, T. J. Cunningham of Chippewa; state treasurer, John Hunner of Eau Claire; attorney general, James L. O'Connor of Dane; state superintendent, O. E. Wells of Outagamie; railroad commissioner, Thos. Thompson of Trempealeau; insurance commissioner, W. M. Root of Sheboygan.

After the nominating speeches a short recess from the regular order was taken to allow Adjutant-general C. P. Doe and Congressman L. E. Mitchell to address the convention. At the close of Mr. Mitchell's speech the committee that had been sent after the nominees showed up. The present state officers in their order from governor down, entered the hall and proceeded to the platform headed by Governor Peck, the convention rising to its feet and cheering. Governor Peck made a short address on Democratic principles generally. He was followed by Attorney-general O'Connor and Lieutenant-governor Jones, State-treasurer Hunner, Secretary-of-state Cunningham, Superintendent-of-public-instruction O. E. Wells, Insurance-commissioner Root and Railroad-commissioner Thompson. The gentlemen in return were received with applause by the convention and at the close of the speechmaking the chairman announced the names that had been decided upon for the new state committee to serve during the ensuing two years beginning January 1st.

For chairman of the new state central committee, the present chairman, E. C. Wall, was selected without a dissenting voice. Thus the Democratic ticket was made up and the state central committee, with the old chairman at its head, without opposition or the slightest manifestation of disapproval from top to bottom and the convention adjourned.

2:05¼.

How Nancy Hanks Again Lowered the Trotting Record.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Aug. 31.—Nancy Hanks to-day clipped two seconds from the world's trotting record made by herself in Chicago two weeks ago, and made the circuit of the Independence kite-shaped track in 2:05¼.

All the conditions were favorable for a record-breaking mile and Nancy proved herself fully equal to the occasion.

At 2:30 o'clock Nancy Hanks was brought out for a warming-up mile. When she first appeared on the turf with her great driver, Doble, in the sulky, cheers greeted the pair and eager eyes followed her the entire mile. At 4 o'clock she again appeared and the scene was repeated. Her perfect form, perfect action and the perfect day made everything seem favorable.

Promptly at 5:15 the great horse appeared for the trial. Doble donned his driving cap and the announcement was made that Nancy Hanks, holding the world's record of 2:07¼, was ready to start. Two prompters appeared on the loop to help her along with the sound of their hoof-beats, in the greatest mile of her life. On the second score Doble's head gave a quick, decisive nod, the word was given and a hundred watches were started to make the seconds until she should appear under the home wire. Old Abe Lincoln, who went the mile with her in Chicago in 2:07¼, piloted by Frank Starr, took his place next the mare and Williams driving his runner, Ned Gordon, went to the outside prepared to come up on the home stretch. With her smooth, easy, perfect and matchless gait Nancy trotted the quarter in 30 seconds, half in 1:01 without a misstep, then began her grand old race home. Without a wobble and, with perfect swing she shot past the third quarter pole in 1:33. Here Williams came up with his runner and Doble loosened the mare's head. He encouraged her by voice and a gentle use of the whip and without a falter she shot under the wire in 2:05¼.

For one long minute breathless silence reigned. Everyone was consulting his watch and the figures at which the hands had stopped held the crowd in awe. Then, awake to the fact that all records had been broken, the great assemblage broke into cheers loud and long as the queen of all trotters was driven back to the stand. Doble gracefully lifted his cap in recognition of the cheers showered upon him. Doble was lifted from his sulky by the enthusiastic crowd and men fought like maniacs in the scramble to grasp the successful driver's hand and shower congratulations upon him. Others ran up and caressed the mare as she was being blanketed and led from the track.

A Vessel Capsized.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 31.—A special to The Wisconsin from Manistee, Mich., says the schooner City of Toledo, lumber laden from that port to Chicago, capsized and sunk eighteen miles north of Manistee last evening and eight persons drowned. The City of Toledo left Manistee yesterday afternoon and encountered a frightful gale. In attempting to enter the harbor at Pier Port the vessel struck the bar and capsized, sinking immediately. The lost include Capt. John McMillan, his two daughters who were making the voyage with him, and five sailors whose names are not known. Captain McMillan leaves a wife and five children at Manistee. Vessel and cargo were owned by the Manistee Lumber company.

Attempted Bank Robbery.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 31.—An attempt was made early this morning by five men to rob the bank of Cayucos at Cayucos, San Luis Obispo county. Officers who had been warned were in waiting and attempted to arrest the men when a fight ensued in which one of the robbers was shot, it is believed fatally, and ex-Sheriff A. McLeod was seriously wounded. The other four robbers escaped.

Suicide at Aspen.

ASPEN, Sept. 1.—E. Z. Pierson, a pioneer of this city, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself. Reverses in business matters are thought to have caused the act.

A MINER KILLED.

And Another Badly Injured at Cripple Creek.

TWO SEPARATE EXPLOSIONS.

Sherman Bainter Killed by a Premature Explosion at Spring Creek—Thomas Hopkins Lacerated by Caps in the Shenoba—He Will Die.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, COLO., Aug. 31.—A miner named Sherman Bainter was killed at noon to-day in a tunnel near the old Thompson sawmill in Spring creek by the premature explosion of a charge of giant powder. His former home was at Spring Ranch, Neb.

Another serious accident occurred to Thomas Hopkins while working in the Shenoba. A box of giant caps exploded, many of which became embedded in his flesh. The man is terribly lacerated and the violent shock to his system will probably prove fatal. He was working alone at the time of the accident.

A Denver Lunatic.

DENVER, Aug. 31.—The Evening Times received an anonymous letter this morning in which the writer says that he is going to Pittsburg for the purpose of killing Messrs. Frick, Lovejoy and Carnegie when the latter returns from Scotland. The author of the letter is very indignant at the treatment of the Homestead men and says he will kill the above named gentlemen and escape the law by taking his own life.

Killed by an Engine.

DENVER, Aug. 31.—Ernest Jefferson, aged 18, was run over and killed by a Union Pacific engine at the Fortieth street yards. He attempted to get on the pilot while the engine was moving and slipped, falling beneath the wheels. His father is a conductor on the Ft. Worth railroad.

AMERICANS IN PRISON.

American and British Schooners Seized by Russian Officials.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 31.—The American bark Majesty from Petropavlovski reached here last evening, having on board the captains and crews of the four sealing schooners, Rosica Olsen, Ariel and Willie C. Gowan, flying the British flag, and the American schooner S. C. White of San Francisco. These four were sealing off Copper island, between forty and fifty miles, during the latter part of July, when the Russian warship Zabraka, mounting sixteen guns, and the fur company's steamer Kodiak, bearing the governor of Behring island, rounded them up one by one, sent the schooners to be sold at Petropavlovski and made the captains and crews prisoners. The former objected to the seizure, claiming they were freemen, whereupon the marines picked them with the points of their bayonets and informed them there was such a place as Siberia for those who spoke too loudly of freemen. Both the British and American skippers recognized that it was no time for talking. Still they ventured to protest that they were away outside the three mile limit and were met with the astounding information from the officers of the Zabraka that Russia is sovereign over all the water a thousand miles from her shores. The captain of the Russian cruiser based his action on the ground that Russia exercised jurisdiction over all land and water westward of the line of demarkation. After being taken aboard the Zabraka the master of each schooner was ordered to sign a paper written in Russian and explained by the interpeter as an acknowledgment that he had been sealing in Russian waters. The skippers protested and were told that those who did not sign would be sent to Vladivostock to be courtmartialed and then sent to the Siberian mines. Under compulsion the captain signed, and they and the crews then underwent a taste of Russian prison life, twenty-one men being kept for days in a room 14x11 feet with a leaky roof and broken floor. The men were finally turned out on the beach and the Majesty coming that way a contract was entered into for transportation to American or British soil, and in the evening the prisoners were shipped away on board, no particular effort being made by the guards to detain them. The Majesty sailed at night and next morning the Zabraka started out another hunting cruise, the schooners being the game sought.

CHASED BY A COW.

Mr. Gladstone Narrowly Escapes Death at Hawarden.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—While walking in Hawarden park yesterday afternoon Mr. Gladstone was thrown down and trampled by a stray cow. He was severely shaken up, but was not seriously injured.

The cow was bought by Paul Jones, one of Mr. Gladstone's tenants, on Thursday at the Chester fair. She is a heavy, powerful animal and previous to the fair had suffered no restraint. She became ugly when tied in the barn and between Saturday and yesterday broke three halters. Yesterday noon she again broke loose, ran through the open door and entered the woods around Hawarden castle. Mr. Jones' men, after a short pursuit, gave up the chase, although they had been warned that the cow was dangerous.

No notice was given the people in the castle that the cow was loose in the woods and in the afternoon, Mr. Gladstone, after a drive with Mrs. Gladstone, alighted in the park, as is his custom, to walk the rest of the way home. The carriage had hardly disappeared when the cow crashed through the bushes directly in front of Mr. Gladstone. He stood still. As soon as the cow saw him she charged furiously. Mr. Gladstone tried to dodge behind a tree, but the cow was upon him in a moment. She knocked him down, trampled him and tried to gore him, but as her horns turn back, she was unable to pierce him.

Mr. Gladstone regained his presence of mind after the first shock and lay perfectly still until the cow paused for a moment, when he slid from under her, jumped and ran. The cow pursued him but he managed to keep the tree between him and her until she wearied of the chase. She scampered off, and Mr. Gladstone walked home.

He was nervous and somewhat bedraggled, but otherwise apparently unharmed. He drove in the park toward evening. To-day he attended church and but for a noticeable paleness seemed to have recovered completely.

The news of Mr. Gladstone's encounter had hardly got abroad when it was learned that in the evening a guest of the castle, while out walking, had been attacked by the same cow and had been seriously injured. This morning a hunt for the cow was organized and she was shot dead by Tom Bailey, a young man of local celebrity.

Nevada Republicans Split.

RENO, Nevada, Aug. 31.—The Republican state convention was called to meet at the court house this afternoon, but did not convene at that hour. Instead a conference committee composed of the chairman of each delegation spent the afternoon endeavoring to agree upon some proposition which will insure united action and harmony in the convention. The question in dispute was the nomination of a Harrison electoral ticket, or the endorsement of the nominees of the silver conference. The convention failed to agree and two conventions were called to order at separate places, one by Chairman Streeter of the Republican central committee, the other by W. C. Lord, secretary of the same committee. The former represents the straight Republicans, the latter the Weaver men. Both conventions adjourned until to-morrow.

The Court of Land Claims.

SANTA FE, N. M., Aug. 31.—The court of private land claims adjourned yesterday till Nov. 29th. During the present session seven land grants, aggregating 250,000 acres, were approved and one rejected. The court established the main office in Santa Fe and discontinued the term at Denver. Cases are being filed rapidly and Associate-justice Fuller will take testimony during the month of September in many cases.

Senator Allison's Speech.

WAVERLY, Ia., Aug. 31.—Senator Allison opened the Iowa Republican campaign here this afternoon in a carefully prepared speech of fully three hours in length. He was favored with a large audience and all the conditions of favorable weather and other essentials of success. The speech dealt entirely with national politics and was chiefly an arraignment of the record of the present congress. Senator Allison's views on the tariff as expressed to-day show him to have made progress towards the extreme views of McKinley. It is given out by the Republican state committee that the speech delivered here to-day will be widely circulated in the state and will be the standard document of its literary bureau. It is about the only speech the senator will deliver this campaign, as he is soon to go abroad to represent the government at the international monetary conference.

An Approaching Contest.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1.—By the end of the present week all of the principals in the approaching fights will either be in New Orleans or only a few miles away, except Jim Corbett, the Californian, who will be the last to arrive. Myer is due to-morrow night, Sullivan will put in his appearance on Saturday evening and McAuliffe, Skelly and Dixon are just across the bay and will come to town either Sunday or Monday. President Campbell of the Southern Athletic club will appoint a committee to meet Corbett at the train and escort him to the club. The club does not intend to quarter Corbett, but Agent Thurnser and friends of the pugilist have arranged for his entertainment. Corbett is to stop at the residence of a member of the Southern Athletic club and will be only two squares away from the club gymnasium. He will spend Tuesday between his room and the gymnasium. The announcement is made that Corbett will not reach here until Tuesday morning. The reason given is that Corbett's friends do not wish him subjected to the danger of an attack of malaria. The Sullivan special, as already announced, is to get here Saturday evening. President Noel will appoint a committee of the Olympic club to meet the champion at the train and take him to his temporary quarters. Arrangements are being made to secure quarters for Sullivan on Rampart street near the Young Men's Gymnasium club and it is quite likely that the big fellow, for the few days he is in town, will have the same rooms he occupied when he stopped here just before the Kilrain fight. Mr. William Reynolds, who is putting up a small fortune on Amateur Skelly, arrived this morning from over the lake and says everything is going on swimmingly at the Robertson quarters and that Skelly is in good condition to fight. Reynolds' confidence in Skelly is sublime. He came over to make some arrangements touching the arrival of his man in town on Monday. Joseph Dare and a committee from the Olympic Club will meet Billy Meyer at the Illinois Central to-morrow night. Of course there will be a big delegation of the public also on hand. Meyer is to be taken at once to Carrollton, where preparations are being made to-day to receive him and where he is to remain until it is time for him to appear on Monday at the Olympic club. Col. T. N. Boylan, of the police agency, is to entertain during the night Inspector Byrnes, the famous New York detective, who is coming down to see the big fight and who is a friend of Sullivan.

Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The public debt statement issued from the treasury department to-day, shows a decrease in the debt during the last month amounting to $2,254,573. There was an increase of $700, in the interest bearing debt; a decrease of $153,215 in the non-interest bearing debt and an increase of $2,108,058 cash balance or surplus during the month. The surplus to-day including the one hundred millions gold, greenback redemption fund, is $129,152,344. The treasury to-day holds $242,543,696 in gold coin and bullion against which there are $128,387,379 gold certificates outstanding. Silver assets aggregate $454,403,778 against which there are silver certificates and treasury silver notes outstanding amounting to 432,403,231. The national debt to-day less the $129,152,344 surplus cash in the treasury amounts to $838,074,075, of which amount $585,031,080 is interest-bearing debt; made up of $559,666,580 fours and $25,364,500 two-per cent. bonds.

Government receipts during August aggregated $34,032,928 against $28,884,851 in August 1891. Customs receipts were heavy aggregating $18,271,668 against $15,164,674 in August a year ago, and internal revenue receipts amounted to $14,063,459 against $12,501,829 in August, 1891. Expenditures during last month aggregated $32,080,779 against $20,738,320 in August, 1891.

A Bitter Pill, but Swallowed.

RED CLOUD, Neb., Sept. 1.—W. A. McKeighan, People's party candidate for congress in the Fifth district was to day endorsed by the Democrats after a bitter fight.

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FEMALE FEROCITY

A DESPERATE WOMAN WHO WAS A TERROR TO ALL

The Long Chase Made by Soldiers After "Tiger Cat," and How She Was Finally Run to Earth, but Died Game at the Last.

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The close of the war left the southwest in the hands of a desperate lot of men. The regular soldiers as they returned to their homes accepted the situation, but the partisan rangers and guerrillas were loath to disperse. In hundreds of cases they defied the Federal troops which took possession of the country, and in scores of instances they were hunted down and killed. Among the worst of the lot along the Red river were a dozen men who had served under the notorious Quantrell, but none of them was the peer of a young woman named Fanny Davis. That, I believe, was her real name. She was the daughter of a Missouri farmer, and left home in 1863 to join Quantrell. She was then twenty years of age, stout and robust, but had a face which even her parents called ugly. Three different members of Quantrell's band gave to me the story of her introduction. The guerrillas were encamped on the Neosho river, near the boundary line between Kansas and the Indian Territory. They had nineteen prisoners, twelve of whom were federal soldiers and the remainder citizens who had been arrested as Unionists. The young woman entered camp on her own horse armed with a shotgun and a revolver. She told Quantrel she had come to join, but he replied that such work as his needed stouter hearts than women could boast of.

"Who are those men?" she asked as she pointed to the unfortunates.

"Prisoners."

"What are you going to do with them?"

"Shoot 'em!"

"Then I'll show you whether I have the nerve of a man or a woman!"

The prisoners were under guard, but not tied. She walked over to them and stood six of them up in a row—four soldiers and two civilians. Then she drew her revolver and passed down the line and shot every man through the head. Two of the soldiers belonged to the Third Wisconsin cavalry and a third to the Second Kansas colored regiment. Not a hand was raised to prevent her action, and when she had finished Quantrell accepted her as a member of his band. It was at this same time and place that the guerrilla chief and his lieutenant got into a dispute as to the killing power of a carbine captured with one of the Federals. To settle the question seven of the prisoners were ordered to stand one behind the other as close by as possible, and a guerrilla stood about six feet from the first man and fired at his body. The bullet killed the first three and wounded the fourth. Two of these men belonged to the Fourteenth Kansas cavalry.

From this time on Fanny Davis was called "Tiger Cat," and she never left the band for a day. She was with it at Baxter Springs when the horrible massacre took place. In October, 1863, General Blunt started to remove his headquarters from Fort Scott, Kan., to Fort Smith, Ark. He had an escort of ninety men, eight or ten wagons, the brigade band and a score of staff officers, headquarters clerks and noncombatants. As they neared the Springs, which post was held by a small Federal force, they were attacked by Quantrell's band of 600 men. About ninety of Blunt's force were killed. Of these not more than two were killed while fighting, the others being shot down after surrender. The wagon containing the entire brigade band was captured early in the fight, and no sooner were the men deprived of their revolvers than the guerrillas, led on by the "Tiger Cat," began a massacre. Even the little drummer boy was not spared. With her own hand Fanny Davis killed five of those unarmed men. She boasted of the fact a dozen times afterward. It was this she fiend who set fire to the wagon after the bodies had been piled up in it, and who rode over the battlefield firing upon the wounded Federals and shouting: "No quarter! No quarter!"

As soon as possible after the close of the war the Federal authorities began to hunt down Quantrell's guerrillas—every man of whom deserved hanging. The men scattered over a wide territory, and when the pursuit became too hot some of them crossed into Mexico and others "laid out" in the swamps and had a price set on their heads as outlaws. The "Tiger Cat" took up her quarters in the southeast corner of the Indian Territory, where she had friends, but was seen and heard of for a hundred miles along the Arkansas line. Being a woman, and falsely stating that the Federal soldiers had wiped out her family in Missouri, she gained the sympathy of a large class. Had she remained quiet and peaceable she would not have been disturbed, but she went riding over the country to stir up discord and gratify a hate which had become a mania. She killed a Federal soldier on the highway between Doaksville, I. T., and Locksburg, Ark., and whenever she heard of a settler who had favored the Union cause she sought to revenge on him. Sometimes she had two or three of the old band with her, but oftener rode alone. She dressed entirely in men's clothing and was generally taken for a man. My orders from headquarters in Arkansas in regard to this woman were:

"Take such force as you think necessary and go in pursuit of the woman known as Tiger Cat. If possible capture her alive, that she may be hanged for her many cold blooded murders. You are expected to either bring her in as a prisoner or furnish conclusive evidence that she is dead."

I took only one man with me—a soldier who had served as a scout the last two years of the war. When last heard from the "Tiger Cat" was on the Arkansas river, to the west of Van Buren. Had a price been set on her head some of the Indians would have ruined out to hunt her down, as they had others of the band, but as there was nothing to be made they had no interest in the case. Indeed, they were disposed to shield her. We had been scouting for a week before we got track of her, and then we met her face to face on the highway. We were dressed as citizens, and passed ourselves off as horse buyers. She had crossed the mountains and was on her way south. We had a fair description of her, but she had somewhat disguised herself. She usually wore her hair down on her shoulders. On this occasion it was cut short. Up to this time she had always worn a black felt hat. She now had on a cap. While she was smooth faced, her look and bearing was exactly that of a man. She had reason to suspect every stranger, for she knew that she was being hunted down, but her conduct as we met was coolness itself. We saw her when yet half a mile away, and had she even slowed down we should have suspected her. She came galloping up, halted as she reached us, and after a "good day, strangers!" she added:

"Half a dozen of us are camped over there on Sugar creek. One of our mules got away early this morning, and we are out looking for him. Seen anything of the critter along this road?"

I could say that I suspected her, but it would not be the truth. I was dead sure the stranger was a man, and when he extended a flask and asked us to "nip," I put him down as a good fellow. He was in no hurry to go, and it was a quarter of an hour before we separated. There was just one unpleasant thing about him. While his talk was friendly and his smiles frequent, his eyes had a menacing look. They never softened for an instant, but seemed to thirst for blood. Both of us were struck with this fact, and as we rode along we concluded that the stranger was a bad man to fool with. We had gone a distance of three miles when we came upon an emigrant family in their wagon. It consisted of husband, wife and five children, and they belonged to the squatter fraternity. All were scared half to death, as the man we had encountered had levied upon these squatters for his money, which amounted to only fourteen dollars. After securing it the robber said:

"If you meet any one looking for Tiger Cat tell them that she is still doing business at the old stand and can't be captured or run off of the country."

The squatter had never heard of the notorious woman, but when he gave us her message we knew that we had missed a golden opportunity. We returned down the road at a gallop, and then began a pursuit lasting three long weeks. At that first day we were not more than five miles behind her at any hour, and we rode over forty miles. She was headed for the Choctaw country, and as she knew the roads better than we did she gave us the slip when night came. We picked up her trail next day, but it was slow work following it. Some of the people we met gave us straight information, but others who evidently knew the woman and sympathized with her put us on the wrong scent. Mile by mile we traced her south to the Texas border. She rested for two days with a family living on the north bank of the Red river, south of Doaksville, and then followed the stream down into Arkansas. In some ways we got information that she was pursued, and she had a plan to wipe us out. Near the Arkansas line, where the highway crossed a swamp, she prepared to ambush and await our coming. We were then one day behind her. There was a squatter's cabin at the west end of the swamp. She got there at noon and remained over night, passing for a man and claiming to have been grievously wronged. She carried the idea that a sheriff was after her, and the squatter loaned her a double barreled shotgun and selected her ambush. This was known some weeks afterward, and he fled the country to escape arrest.

Just at the cabin a road came in from the north, and as we reached it we met two men on their way to Fulton. We made inquiries of them and found that they had met a horseman about ten miles up the north road. The description was a fair one of "Tiger Cat," and we at once started off on the gallop. The two men—Amos Fox and George Cunningham—took the road across the swamp and were shot from their saddles by the woman in ambush. This was at noon, and we did not get back there until night. She then had a day's start of us and was doubtless aware that she had killed the wrong men, as she went off in great haste. She went within four miles of Fulton and then turned north and made for the mountains. Our pursuit was slow, as we were strangers to the country, but we managed to keep the trail, and finally reached a roadside cabin at the foot of the mountain where "Tiger Cat" had remained over night. Here she was a so supposed to be a man, and she again told a story to gain sympathy. When we had satisfied the settler as to her true character he informed us that she had gone to the northwest, over the mountain. We were then only three hours behind her. Her horse had cast two shoes, and she would likely halt on that crest of mountains to reshoe. We knew that we had a dozen men who would be willing to join us, and we made a detour to get in her rear. We had been out a week when we met her face to face on the highway. We were dressed as citizens, and she had no fear of us as horse buyers. She had crossed the mountains and was on her way south. We had a fair description of her, but she had somewhat disguised herself. She usually wore her hair down on her shoulders. On this occasion it was cut short. Up to this time she had always worn a black felt hat. She now had on a cap. While she was smooth faced, her look and bearing was exactly that of a man. She had reason to suspect every stranger, for she knew that she was being hunted down, but her conduct as we met was coolness itself. We saw her when yet half a mile away, and had she even slowed down we should have suspected her. She came galloping up, halted as she reached us, and after a "good day, strangers!" she added:

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"HE FELL FROM HIS HORSE AS MY PISTOL FLASHED."

it took me about two year to find out that Sue Cobb, the third from the oldest, was the one that suited me best.

"Well, as I was saying, the Injun war broke out, and one day when no one was expectin it the Arapahoes come down the river, drivin the Pawnees before 'em like mad, and, as was their habit when on the war path, scalpin every white man they come across, just to keep their ornery hands in.

"The first we knowed of it was when Bob Cobb and all his family keepin Sue came a-galloping in. The Arapahoes had showed up the night before, and in trying to escape in the darkness he lost Sue.

"When I learned that I felt cold for a bit down to my toes, and then my hair stood up on end.

"The Hendricks wasn't never much on the stand and think when there was work starin them in the face. Less than a minute we was all in the saddle, with the two Cobb boys, and dad as the head—though he was sixty-two.

"It didn't matter to us now how strong the Arapahoes was, we felt bleeged to go for 'em whenever they showed up, and I say right clear they was too strong and sassy 'bout that time to think of lickin.

"Him, my oldest brother, was to've been married to the oldest Cobb gal in ten days, and Jim was a tough one in them days, and it'll take a man to handle him now.

"Well, we rode all that day, till we most broke the hosses down, without jumpin a Injun. We halted after dark and rested the critters, but no one thought of sleep.

"Just afore sun up we saw about 200 Arapahoes, not more'n half mile away.

"'Them's the fellows we wants,' said Jim, and dad to onct, and before you could say 'scat' we was all in the saddle.

"There was no need to give orders. All dad ever wanted his boys to do was to follow his example, and we was within to do it then, you can bet yer bottom dollar.

"The Injuns saw us 'bout's quick's we saw them, and from the way they acted it was clear they wasn't skeerd to hurt. They galloped on to meet us, and we could hear 'em shoutin and laughin at the easy foo they'd have in cleanin our little gang out.

"Wa-a-l, they didn't ride far afore they changed their tune. Eleven rifles just riz and cracked like one, and that air Arapahoe line stopped suddintlike and turned back. Jim was ready for this, and with dad by his side he pushed his horse, lockin as he ran, and we followed in suit. We dashed through a string of Injuns deadin on the ground, but as they was dead we had no more use for 'em.

"We gained on the sneaks at every jump, for their ponies was no match for our hosses. We didn't ride in pursuit more'n a mile when we dashed into a hollow, and lookin ahead what did I see but Sue Cobb sittin thet on a hoss, and a half naked Injun a-surryin the animal to its quickest with a spear.

"Somehow, that sight took away all my senses, and from the way they say my hoss acted I reckon he must have lost his senses too. The first thing I knowed I was away ahead of all the boys, shoutin like mad, and then I ran slap in among the Arapahoes.

"I felt them lickin me with their spears, I heard the hosses brawn and the arrers whizzin, but I saw nothin but that air Injun ahead of me, pokin Sue Cobb's hoss with his spear.

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"I lifted Sue from the saddle as the brave hoss fell dead, then ran to the top of the arroyo to see the sun settin, and not a livin thing but us two in sight.

"All that night me and Sue traveled by the stars, and just afore day light we came to the banks of the Kaw and saw a fire among the cottonwoods.

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SHORT JOB STORIES.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS RELATED BY VALOR AND CALOUN.

A Scout Tells How He Rescued a Female Captive from the Arapahoes—A Tale of Adventure That Ends with a Wedding.

(Copyright, 1892, by American Press Association.)

Years before the railroads and settlers drove the Indians and buffalo from western Kansas I found myself encamped with a party of engineers and a small escort from the Seventh cavalry on the Smoky hill a short distance east of Pond creek. The Indians were very bad at this time, so that our work as surveyors was anything but idle.

Our guide, scout and hunter, Tom Herndon, was, I think, the most unique and original character I ever met, and withal as brave as a lion and as simple hearted as a child.

The talk was about Indians, and particularly San antis band, some of whom we had seen that day, when Tom Herndon knocked the ashes from his pipe, fetched in the bowl with his fingers and then placing it in his pocket said, with an immitable drawl:

"I never trust an Injun, and the man as does is sure to be fooled."

After some coaxing Tom told us that he had a wife and five young ones, "all worth braggin on," and then so illustrate his reason for not trusting Indians he said:

"Let me see; yes, it's now jest ten years since the big war atween the Pawnees and Arapahoes broke out. I been with the Pawnees right smart, and every one of 'em was my friend, jest as much as a Injun ever can be the friend of white men. My father was then livin with a well growed up family of seven children, and me the youngest lived on the Kaw, not far from the mouth of the Republican. About two mile further up the river, in the direction of sunset, Bob Cobb lived. He had a good ranch and a snug family of six gals and two boys. The gals was good lookin, and as most of them's family was boys, you can see Cobb's ranch was a popular place for them, though for a bit we had some trouble in sortin the gals out to suit

"Somehow, that sight took away all my senses, and from the way they say my hoss acted I reckon he must have lost his senses too. The first thing I knowed I was away ahead of all the boys, shoutin like mad, and then I ran slap in among the Arapahoes.

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EMBARRASSED BY A REACH-OUT.

Perplexity of a Red Nosed Man by an Inquisitive Small Boy.

The Alton limited train for Chicago had just pulled out of the Union depot when a round faced, red cheeked boy about six years old stood up in a reclining chair and surveyed the crowded car.

"Isn't it funny, mamma," he observed to a pretty woman of thirty, who sat by his side, "that all these people took a notion to go same day we did?"

"It is the same every day, darling," the lady answered.

"Where do they go, mamma?"

"Everywhere. Some will get off at Independence, some at Slater, some at Glasgow, some at Centralia and"——

"Say, mamma (with great vigor), just look at that man with the funny nose. What makes it so red?"

"Sh! Hush."

"But, mamma! See him smile."

"Don't talk any more, darling."

The youngster got up on the seat, and leaning against the back of it looked hard at the red nosed gentleman behind. He was quiet for two minutes, when he observed:

"Say, mister, what makes your nose so red?"

The pretty woman of thirty blushed until she was redder than the offending nose.

"Come here, my little man," said the gentleman softly, "and I'll tell you all about it."

The boy jumped down, and before his mother could catch him he was in the red nosed gentleman's lap.

"Do you want a banana?" the gentleman asked.

"Oh, yes," said the boy, "but I want you to tell me what makes your nose red first."

His tones were very distinct. The mother blushed furiously and once or twice the travelers thought she was about to apologize to the gentleman with the red nose, but she sat still and looked at her hands.

"Here comes the fruit man," said the gentleman softly. "Don't you want an orange too?"

"Yes, and some figs. Have you got a little boy?"

"Yes, I have three little boys."

"Is all their noses red?"

Somebody behind laughed and the gentleman looked sour. Even the pretty woman of thirty, now red faced, smiled a little.

"And, say, mister, don't it feel funny to have a red nose?"

"Sh! Don't you want this orange?"

"Yes, but I'd think it would be hot there on the end."

"Isn't this a nice banana?"

"Let me feel the end of your nose, mister."

The little woman ahead couldn't stand it no longer. She jumped from her seat and went back to the youngster.

"I'm afraid, sir," she said to the gentleman with the red nose, "that my little boy is annoying you."

"Oh, no, not at all," said the gentleman. "On the contrary, I am enjoying his company very much."

"Say, mamma," chirped the youngster, "this gentleman says he's got three little boys with red noses."

"Herbert!"

"Ain't you, mister?"

"Ha! ha! Oh, yes," the gentleman returned, with evident effort.

"Come with mamma, Cearie. You must go to sleep soon."

"I'd rather stay here."

The gentleman was silent.

"Well, you must keep quiet," said the pretty woman of thirty.

"I will, mamma."

Two minutes after the traveler heard a faint whisper from the boy.

"Say, mister," he said, "ain't you glad you've got such a red nose?"

There was a snicker across the aisle.

"No," whispered the gentleman hoarsely (keep still."

There was more silence, while the boy slowly ate his banana. He felt rebuked, and inch by inch he slid from the lap of the gentleman with the red nose. Then he ran to the pretty woman of thirty.

"Say, mamma," he said, after he had nestled in her skirts a moment, "you don't know how funny that gentleman's red nose is."

Just then the conductor happened in. He was instantly hailed by two persons, who chorused:

"Have you a lower berth in the Chicago sleeper?"

"Just two," replied the conductor.

"I want to go back with my little boy," said the pretty woman of thirty.

"And you, sir?" queried the conductor.

"I have concluded not to go to Chicago, but I will take a birth in the St. Louis sleeper if you have one left."

It was the gentleman with the red nose.—Kansas City Times.

Scarfs and Scarfpins.

The assertiveness of neckwear as a dominant factor in the masculine ensemble has had much to do with the enhanced importance of the scarfpin. Indeed, from its position in the fabric, and because of its glitter, which first catches the eye, it is perhaps the most conspicuous appurtenance of men's wear. There has come to be therefore, of necessity, a fixed etiquette of the scarfpin that may not be defied without offending good taste.

In the "fall over" big scarfs, the Burlington "once over," and the rest, there is, as with all the Delmonville school, including the Ascot, an absolute necessity for the scarfpin.

There are in these instances certain portions of the scarfing to be held together in a certain place and in a certain way. The absence of the scarfpin under these circumstances would indicate that such an article was not in the repertory of the wearer of the neck dressing. It were therefore bad judgment to attempt to wear a fine neck scarf incompletely, and a publishment of impecuniosity at the same time.—Clothier and Furnisher.

Great Men and Their Opinions.

Dr. Johnson in all his greatness defied the world of fashion and opinion, living the life of a sloven. Our own Dr. Franklin was like the Englishman in some respects, and he appeared to be fond of imitating him in others, for he persisted in wearing a shaggy, shabby old cap even among the savants and crowned heads of the Old World, when he was the United States minister at the court of France.

Every schoolboy has heard how Nero defied public opinion, living in riot and revelry when the sons of his countrymen were in woe and blood. Napoleon rubbed his hands over burning Moscow, saying, "This is comfortable." Half a million soldiers were at the same time reading the doom of death in the lurid flames.

It was the conflict of opinion which gave birth to the maxim that "Where ignorance is bliss it is folly to be wise." Correctness and taste—even these frequently depend upon the mental standpoint of the individual sitting in the judgment seat.—Detroit Free Press.

THE LAST NAPOLEON.

A NEW VIEW OF THE FRENCH RULER, WHO WAS AN ENIGMA.

The Personality of Napoleon III. Was Difficult to Understand—His Character is Hard to Estimate—His Reserve Forbade Penetration.

No story among the scores imbedded in that remarkable book, "An Englishman in Paris," a book now admitted to contain the reminiscences of Sir Richard Wallace, has interested us like his description of his first interview with Napoleon III. The future emperor was then only a candidate for the presidency, and the men present—Cavaignac, Thiers, Lamartine and Victor Hugo—deceived by his weary manner and impenetrable look, and perhaps so by an instinctive dread or distaste, set him down either for an imbecile or a secret drunkard, an impression which spread fast and far through the diplomatists of Europe.

Sir Richard, a keen observer who, though liable to dislikes, weighed the great personages of France in a careful balance, shared for a moment in his friends' impression, but after a few minutes' waiting ness decided that they were wrong. "that Louis Napoleon was himself the drug, and that every one who came in contact with him was bound to yield to its influence." So strong was his impression that he evidently regretted in after life his failure to warn his political acquaintances; but at the time he was restrained by the dread of ridicule. Many years afterward, when Napoleon was firm upon his throne, minister after minister, diplomatist after diplomatist, after months, or it might be years, of intercourse with the new ruler of France, came to Sir Richard's opinion.

Louis Napoleon was not only a very able man in certain directions—he was no administrator and a bad judge of men—but he was to a certain extent an original one, with occasional flashes of insight; but he had in a high degree a quality which in a lower degree we believe to be common among men of certain kinds of ability, but which is seldom either described or discussed. His presence positively lowered the intellectual force of those to whom he spoke, so that they talked and advised, and above all planned, with less capacity than they naturally possessed. That seems a strange thing to say, but every one who is an observant will admit its correctness—namely, that they know of men and women whose presence in a room, even if they are comparatively silent, definitely and perceptibly increases their intellectual brightness of all who are congregated there. The latter may hardly know the possessor of the influence, they may not be interested in his particular range of subjects, but they feel that they are at their best, and that it is somehow because of him, and this although they do not, it may be, attribute to him genius or any exceptional mental power.

This force, for it amounts in some men to force, is said to have been possessed to an amazing extent by the Marquis of Wellesley, and the writer has heard it attributed, among men more recently deceased, to Professor Palmer, whom, however, he did not personally know. It is, we believe, the secret of much success in life and of many promotions which seem inexplicable to the outside world, but which are evidenced by all in personal contact with the promoted man, including those whom he has superseded. As between individual and individual its strength is frequently quite amazing, and is commented on in the constant remark that So-and-so is nothing comparatively unless Such-a-one is by his side, So-and-so being a trifle while much the greater man. We do not believe indeed that the fact will be denied, nor is it usually wondered at, the usual explanation, personal sympathy, being accepted as sufficient—it is not sufficient by any means, but that is not our subject just now—and if this exhilarating influence exists, why not its opposite?

The opposite is, however, rarely admitted, frankly, except as regards the reaction of individuals. The man is rarely who has never had a friend or kinsman whose presence he felt to be depressing, whom, though he might respect him or like him, or use him, he felt to be the source of some influence which depressed his own energy or keenness of perception, who was, in fact, Sir Richard Wallace's "opiate" incarnate in the flesh. A man of that kind, whose influence extends to every one with whom he is brought in contact, is of course more seldom met with; but we are convinced, as every intimate of Louis Napoleon was, that he exists, and to explain him is a most difficult intellectual problem. Universal fear will of course explain him, and does explain him in Prince Bismarck's case, whose colleagues, when he was in power, always seemed stupider in his presence; but these men do not always excite fear.

Louis Napoleon frightened nobody, and was in no degree overbearing. The man in ancient history who must have borne mentally the closest resemblance to him, Tiberius Caesar, scattered death who scarcely for inadequate reasons; but Louis Napoleon was essentially kindly to all but suspected assassins, pardoned grave errors with too much readiness, and was as completely without his great uncle's liability to outbursts of fungent energy or violence as he was without his fascination. He had not even a forbidding manner in the sense that Sir Robert Peel had a forbidding manner, nor in the long array of charges flung in memoirs at his head can we remember one of want of politeness.

The dreary man, or rather, to coin a necessary word, the dreerifying man, is generally polite, and finger, were he not, would in most men awaken instead of repressing intellectual power. Anger misdirects force, but does not make it torpid; and it is torpifying influence which we are discussing now. The allege want of "sympathy" is no explanation at all. Nobody of the group assembled around Sir Richard Wallace was seeking sympathy from the expectant president, nor complained in any way of its absence, and besides, if we comprehend the memoirs which refer to him, Louis Napoleon was not entirely unsympathetic, but usually sought from his interlocutors the light he did not get.

Extreme cunning, when perceptible, undoubtedly slightly stupefies those who watch it, because it throws them into the self defensive attitude which is a momentary form of egotism; but Louis Napoleon was not more cunning than a great many men who did not exercise his especial influence. Cardinal Mazarin did not stupefy people, or Louis XI., the embodiment of that quality. Nor is extreme selfishness any sufficient clew, for the most perfectly selfish human being described in history, Louis XV., is allowed by everybody as well as friends to have had a vivifying influence on all who could approach him close. We do not believe in fact that any explanation meets the facts, or that any is necessary except the plain one—that there are men whose minds, so to speak, exude a mental opiate.—London Spectator.

The Odds Against the Vender.

One of the chief aims in the life of a New York street gamin apparently is to worry Italian fruit venders as much as possible. The swarthy children of sunny Italy are never at peace when the irrepressible street urchin is around. Their bananas, pears, peanuts and figs are regarded as legitimate plunder by the boys. It is the custom of these young rascals to approach an Italian's stand or wagon in groups from different directions. The group that makes the first sally will invariably be chased away by the excitable vender. Then the other groups advance and help themselves to the unprotected stock. An incident occurred in Washington street, near the Produce exchange, the other day, which demonstrated how little chance the poor Italian street peddler has in a struggle with his tormentors. A good sized boy had stolen half a dozen bananas from a stand guarded by a single Italian. The latter ran after the thief and caught him, but not before the boy had tossed the bunch of fruit to a confederate.

The Italian held firmly to his prisoner and jabbered something about a "policeman." The evident wanted the thief arrested. The boy pulled, wriggled and fought, frequently striking his captor in the face. Other boys ran up at intervals and struck and kicked the Italian. A large crowd quickly gathered, and popular feeling was against the Italian from the start. A dozen men pressed forward and commanded the fruit vender to release the boy. A passing teamster leaned over the edge of his seat and shouted, "Break de dago in two." The situation became too threatening for the Italian, who, seeing no sign of a police officer, reluctantly released his prisoner and humbly went back to his stand, which in the meantime had been almost completely despoiled of its contents.—New York Times.

One Poisonous Snake in Michigan.

In Michigan there is but a single species of poisonous snake among the twenty-five or more kinds that I know. The dangerous one is the common massasauga, or prairie rattlesnake (Caudisona tergemina). Many times have I been called upon to decide on a specimen supposed to be poisonous, but always have found that the so called copperhead or moccasin resolved itself into an innocuous water snake or milk snake. I do not think there exists another poisonous species in Michigan besides the common massasauga, although the northern or banded rattlesnake (Crotalus durissus) is found within fifty miles of our southern boundary in Indiana, and may, for aught I know, occasionally be found within our confines. It is common in Pennsylvania and Illinois.

The common massasauga is far from rare at present in southern Michigan, and in the early days of Kalamazoo county was very abundant. To believe the stories of the early settlers, a low meadow could not be mowed without encountering from ten to a dozen of these poisonous serpents. They grew to an enormous size at that, few being killed less than four feet long, and a length of five or six feet was common, while the smallest number of rattles adorning a tail of this monster (?) species was sixteen and from that up to forty-four.—Dr. Morris Gibbs in Forest and Stream.

A Rat's Teeth.

The rat is remarkably well equipped for the peculiar life he is ordained to lead. He has strong weapons in the shape of four long and very sharp teeth—two in the upper jaw and two in the lower. These teeth are wedge shaped, and by a wonderful provision of nature have always a fine, sharp cutting edge. On examining them carefully the inner part is found to be of a soft, ivory like composition, which can easily be worn away, and the outside is composed of a glassy like enamel, which is exceeding hard.

The upper teeth work into the under so that the centers of the opposed teeth meet perfectly in the act of gnawing; hence the soft part is being continually worn away, while the hard part keeps a hard, chisel-like edge all the time, and at the same time the teeth are constantly growing up from the bottom, so long as they wear away a fresh supply is ready. Should one of these teeth be removed by accident or otherwise the opposing tooth will continue to grow, and there being nothing to wear it away it will project from the mouth and be turned upon itself, and if it be an upper tooth it will often grow so long as to penetrate the skull.—Rochester Union Advertiser.

His Shape Is His Fortune.

If ever there was a man who could be said to trave on his shape it is "Big John," of the Equitable building, the great big handsome colored gentleman who for so many years has been the frontispiece and figurehead of that costly pile of masonry.

Big John was discovered, mined, unearthed in the wilds of Washington. The late Henry B. Hyde caught sight of him at Lincoln's funeral. John filled his eye so completely that he was scarcely able to see the rest of the procession.

"I must have that man," said Mr. Hyde. "He is too big a man for Washington."

It did not take long to find that John was on the Capitol police or to approach him. John was not overanxious to effect a change of base, but the offer of 50 per cent advance upon his policeman's salary settled the question, and since that time the seven footer (or less) has ornamented the front row of the Equitable building.

It sometimes pays to have a cubit added to your stature.—New York Herald.

Johnny's Discovery.

Johnny could not talk very distinctly; his "s" was usually an "h," so he had a dialect of his own. With a hungry sweet tooth peculiar to little people, he sometimes forgot his mother's injunction not to meddle with the sugar bowl. Finding himself alone in the dining room one day, the temptation to help himself to the forbidden sweet overcame him.

He was having a beautiful time when his mother unexpectedly entered the room. Hastily wiping the crumbs of sugar from his mouth, he cried out, with the air of one who had just made a discovery, "Oh, mamma, somebody's been to your sugar bowl!"—New York Tribune.

An Accommodating Undertaker.

This is a cheerful old world. An Owensboro undertaker advertises that "he will be glad to embalm some corpse free of charge to convince the people that he can give satisfaction." There are several people down there who would be improved by embalming, and it is hoped that the undertaker in question may not be long deterred from exhibiting a specimen of his "before and after taking" work.—Frankfort (Ky.) Capital.

One Way Out of It.

Travers—Can you have this hat charged to me?

Hatter—All our business is done on a cash basis, sir.

Travers—Then lend me five dollars.—Clothier and Furnisher.

A SET OF SIX.

Three rays of light shot upward from the west,
Three golden rays, which hit the land and sea,
And lost themselves above in mystery.

The day had been a day of mist and rain,
The wind had sobbed in pitiful unrest,
And, like a heart within a weary breast,
The sea had throbbed, and Nature seemed to weep;
When suddenly these sun rays lit the plain,
And bathed the sea and soothed the sense of pain;
Lighting the dull gray skies with wondrous light
As golden as the hoard which misers keep.
From point to point I saw the warm life leap,
Until, the whole world lit, the single thought
Was that of Peace.

The world was not less bright
With the on-coming of the gentle night,
For the three beacons of the unseen sun
Within all hearts a work of goodness wrought.
It was the triumph of a fight long fought
With misery and gloom and sad despair,
And light had conquered as day was done,
And hearts assailed by Doubt were still unwon.

For these three rays of glory were to me
The answer to the often-whispered prayer—
One Faith, one Hope, the other Love most fair;
The rays of God which light all misery.

—Fred. Scott Mines in Harper's Weekly.

THE FEMININE SEX.

Stories and Gossip Picked Up on the Streets.

I was talking with a gentleman the other day when the subject of Nancy Hanks and her wonderful performance of trotting a mile in two minutes, seven and one-quarter seconds came up. He told me that he was on the track at Buffalo in 1836, when Dexter broke the record by trotting a mile in 2:17¼, and of the wonderful enthusiasm. Dexter was king of the turf until Goldsmith Maid and Flora Temple cast him into the shade. Now Nancy Hanks has reduced his time ten seconds exactly. A horse in traveling a mile in 2:07¼ covers 44.5 feet every second of time. When some one can raise a horse that will travel 45 feet every second for 120 seconds he will have a two-minute horse. Here is a chance for Colorado Springs breeders. Now who will be the first?

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The cholera plague is slowly creeping west and I have dreaded daily to hear that a case had been found on American shores. We have not had the cholera in America since 1866, but previous to that had several seasons of the scourge. My father was a sufferer in California and when returning via the Isthmus of Panama a year or two after the dreaded disease broke out on ship board, and being a good amateur nurse with a smattering of medicine, he soon almost had control of the vessel. Among his patients was the late Commodore Garrison, well known in financial circles in New York and St. Louis. While coming up the Mississippi river he had quarters with the clerk of the boat in the officer's cabin and the disease broke out again. Being so far above the other passengers they were able to take care of their health better and none and the officers were almost the only ones who escaped the disease. They nursed the sick ones as best they could but dozens died and every night the boat would pull up at a deserted place while the dead were buried. When he and his friend, the clerk, reached St. Louis they had several thousand dollars in their possession given them by men who had died and to be sent to their friends. Many of these men were California gold seekers returning with their little hoards of wealth. It would have been an easy matter to have kept all of this, but I am thankful to say they were honest men and forwarded it as fast as they could find the claimants. They had much difficulty in several cases in doing this, and received many pathetic letters in return.

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A day or two ago, I was chatting with a gentleman who had read the anecdotes about some of my tenderfeet friends and their experiences on a camping expedition in last week's Fleeting Show column, and as we both happened to have plenty of time, I listened with pleasure and no little interest while he related some of his own camping experiences in the days when he had also been a tenderfoot. Here is one story he told me concerning his first camping trip: "In the spring of '78 a party of four of us, including a Swiss count, two New York business men, one of whom was myself, and an English gentleman concluded that we would go on an extensive camping trip through the state. Not being experienced we took the advice of everyone as to what we needed in our outfit, and the result was the wagon was so full that only three of us could ride at one time, while the other man trudged along behind. Our load included an immense amount of ammunition—enough to kill all the Indians or game in the state. We had twelve pounds of powder, fifty pounds of shot, several thousand gun wads for our muzzle loading shotguns, and one thousand shells for our Winchesters. Then the grub department included almost a first class grocery, with pickles, chowchow, jellies and all the luxuries, and altogether our load weighed over 2200 pounds. The three horses got along pretty well until we got to Manitou, but when we started up the pass they commenced to balk, and it was only through the aid of kind hearted freighters that we managed to reach Summit Park the next day. Here a council of war was held and we decided to leave over a thousand pounds of stuff, mostly ammunition, in the care of Mr. Nichols, now a leading merchant here, who at that time lived in the Park, and afterwards, when we arrived at Twin Lakes we had the stuff brought over to us by a freighter, leaving Twin Lakes with our heavy load the horses balked again, and we were unable to get on until a Leadville freighter came along and was engaged to haul part of the load. He received his pay in horses, maple syrup, an arm chair, a portable bathing room, and as one of the party said "anything to lighten the load." Finally the freighter exclaimed in open eyed wonder, "What kind of an outfit are you anyhow, government surveyors?" But we had to reply meekly, "No, only tenderfeet, but we are lightening our load."

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I am glad the Colorado Springs girls do not wear suspenders. There have been untold quantities of suspenders feminine suspenders exhibited on our streets this summer, but of course they were all worn by 8.2 raise girls from away back east in Kansas. I suppose the fashion magazines have a name for the cross-pieces the girls wear over their waist bodices, but suspenders or "galluses" seems more like the real thing. The feminine suspender is one of those cheap forms of fashion that soon exhausts itself, simply because it is cheap. Edmund Burke in one of his lectures declared that fashion was usually the outgrowth of the necessity of some very ugly person or the caprice of a beauty. I imagine the suspender to be of the latter origin. Perhaps we can all remember when the "pin-back" dress was the style. It did not last long because anybody could wear a pin-back who could find a pin. Then there was the fashion of pinning bows on the dress, but that could not last for it was too easily followed by the "unfashionable"—if you will allow the expression. So might a hundred such little fashions or facts be named. The suspender on the female is doomed by its own cheapness, not to mention its lack of beauty. In all consciousness it is not just as proper for a young man to come out on the streets in his shirt sleeves and suspenders as for his best girl to parade about in a weak imitation, yet how very much shocked would she be if he offered to do so. I propose that on September 5, which is a holiday, that all the men in Colorado Springs appear on Tejon street in their shirt sleeves with their suspenders drawn up tight, and see if the girls will take the hint.

RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments by the Rev. Jas. B. Gregg, D. D.

The conflict between the progressive and reactionary elements in the Catholic church of this country the former led by Archbishop Ireland, the latter by Archbishop Corrigan, is waxing very hot. It rages especially just now over the question of the attendance of Catholic children upon the public schools. It has resulted in a cablegram to Cardinal Gibbons from the prefect of the propaganda, instructing each archbishop to collect the opinions of the bishops of his diocese in respect to the best manner of supplying the religious needs of Catholic children attending the public schools. The archbishops, at their next reunion, are to formulate the policy they recommend for the entire Catholic church of America. Inasmuch as the parochial schools enroll less than seven hundred thousand children, while the number of Catholic school children—if this church has anything like its proportion—is nearly a million and a half, it will be seen that this question is of the greatest possible importance. There is much reason to believe that the leaders of the American party wish the Catholic children freely to attend the public schools, and receive their religious teaching after school hours on week days and in Sunday schools not unlike those in which Protestant children receive their religious instruction. It is to be noted that in this matter of Americanizing the church and its schools, as in the matter of preaching total abstinence and working for temperance laws, the Irish priesthood constitutes the bulk of the progressive party, the German priesthood of the conservative party.

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Even Bishop Brooks' absence from the country does not cause the stream of anecdotes and incidents about him to run wholly dry. The latest is that when he announced that he would visit the ritualistic Church of the Advent in this city, "Father" Huntington, the rector, wrote to him saying that many of the usual ceremonials in his church would doubtless be offensive to him, and expressing a desire to have the service on that occasion just as the bishop wanted it. In his reply, after thanking the rector for his courtesy, the bishop added: "I beg of you, however, to make no change whatever in your service. Turn everything on." The Christian World enthuses over Dr. Brooks' sermons which he is delivering to English congregations. It wants to know "Why cannot the Episcopal church at home grow bishops who can preach like him?" "What an impetuous torrent of noble thoughts clothed in choicest language!" "With strained attention hearers bent forward to catch pearls as they fell in rich profusion."

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Says The Advance: "Senator Sherman has introduced into the senate a progressive and enlightened piece of statesmanship in the bill authorizing the president to appoint a commission to visit other governments for the purpose of instituting negotiations with them for the creation of an international arbitration tribunal, whereby all difficulties and disputes between nations may be amicably adjusted and wars prevented. This proposition seems so eminently fitting and so wonderful in its possibilities that one wonders that it has not been urged, and adopted with acclaim, by all civilized nations long ago. Strange! that great Christian governments should be among the last to abandon the old, benighted, barbaric method of settling disputes. There was a time when each man must hold his own goods and maintain his own rights by the might of his own right arm. A jury of his peers was found a surer and safer means of obtaining justice. In the same way feudal castles and barons and petty strife gave way to courts of justice. Every man was not only surer in his rights, but obtained more for himself by the change. When one stops to think, what a huge absurdity are these standing armies, and rival preparations of iron clads, and immense accumulations of arms and munitions. They bring neither peace, well, prosperity nor even handed justice. And how much more safe, sure and beneficial to everyone would be this international court of justice, exercising the same right of final decision over the nations as our supreme court does over the states. Imagination cannot grasp its benefits. It is bound to come."

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Chicago Theological seminary (Congregational) adds much to its strength by bringing into its faculty Rev. Dr. Graham Taylor of Hartford, brother of Rev. L. L. Taylor of this city. His work in that city and in Hartford seminary has been of large importance, especially in recognizing and leading in new movements to which the churches are providentially called. He has become an authority on the work of the institutional church. He has planned and guided the labors of the theological students in city mission enterprise. He is to be in Chicago professor of Christian sociology and the English Bible. He will also supervise the work of the students in churches and missions, carrying out the plans already inaugurated under Mr. Gates. Professor Taylor seems to have been providentially prepared for a field of great opportunity and importance in Chicago.

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Says a correspondent of the Congregationalist: "It is worth a visit to Northfield to meet the different personages who figure either among the speakers or in the audience. It is emphatically a cosmopolitan crowd. You are as likely as not to elbow at dinner a man from the antipodes or on a walk fall in with a member of a denomination whose existence you barely knew of before. Northfield is getting to be more and more of a resort for that class of persons known distinctively as "Christian workers," and what a wide field of service they represent! Here are Hadley and Ballu, who are fighting New York devils at the Water street and Cremorne missions, respectively. Close by is John Jaeger, himself one of the brands whom Terry McAuley plucked from the burning. Jaeger was once a German anarchist and feared not God nor regarded man. To-day his ardent zeal for Christ, his straightforward manner and his sanctified wit are being blessed in rescue work in New York. Next you happen upon Te Sono modestly distributing literature which tells of her work in Japan. Close by are Mrs. Steele and Miss Thorp, the one pleading the cause of orphan blacks and the other that of mountain whites. And here, too, this year for the first time, is Miss Helen Richardson, an Englishwoman, who in 1886 took her life and fortune in her hand and went to Bombay to open a rescue home for abandoned women, with which that city teems. Her work has grown so now that it has passed beyond the limit of her own resources and she comes to this country for merited aid. Quite a contrast to her in appearance, but possessed of the same spirit, is the sea captain whom you next accost, who is doing mission work among the sailors in New London.

So they converge here at Northfield from all points of the compass, each interested in some special phase of benevolent or rescue work and all anxious to drink at a fountain whence may come new life and strength. Not all of them talk the precise language of Zion to which you have been accustomed, they have often a lingo of their own, but it need not upset your nerves to hear it, provided you can detect beneath it the ring of sincerity. It would certainly sound a little queerly in one of our conventional prayer meetings if a brother should arise and pray as one did at Marquand hall at morning prayers the other day, "O Lord, I thank Thee that this is the eleventh year and twenty-second day that Thou hast kept me," but the petition revealed a daily life lived by the grace of God and gave intimation of a conversion which was hardly less dramatic than Paul's or Bunyan's.

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Never in the history of the movement have the societies increased so rapidly as since the convention at New York. In the first three weeks after the convention more than one thousand new societies which have become Epworth Leagues were taken on the list, but there were still a net gain of over one thousand for three weeks, so that now the total number of societies is over twenty-two thousand.

The echoes of the New York convention have not yet ceased to reverberate. Every religious paper and thousands of secular papers have devoted many columns to the convention and, with a single exception, so far as we have seen, the comments have been not only kind but most enthusiastic. No convention of the societies previously, and perhaps no religious convention of any kind has ever made such a profound impression on the secular as well as the religious world of America.

CRIPPLE CREEK LETTER.

From the Regular Gazette Correspondent in the El Paso County Gold Fields.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Aug. 27.—The Gold King shipped thirty tons of sacked ore to Denver on Thursday.

The Huntington mill on the Pike's Peak Placer will start up in the course of next week. The company expect to be able to treat twenty-five tons a day.

The steam hoisting machinery of the Pharmacist is now in position, and when in full running operation it is expected to hoist out a car load of ore a day.

Messrs. McCourt, Craig and Whiting returned from McCourt last evening. The claims which they located have been surveyed and recorded, and the new town laid out. They report another big blow out four miles southeast of their first location. This is between granite and porphyry walls and the vein is about two hundred feet wide. It is to the interest not only of this county but of the whole state, that sufficient capital should be enlisted to develop this enormous property.

Mr. Arthur Harrison, a gentleman who has recently made the tour of Australia and Polynesia and who is familiar with the principal Australian gold mines, informed the writer that he had examined specimens of the ore taken from the surface at the new McCourt discovery. Mr. Harrison states that this ore is an undoubted gold quartzite, and is surprised at the surface value as shown by the assays that have been obtained. Mr. Harrison says that this quartz bears a close resemblance to that found in some of the best Australian mines and produced a specimen he had brought from that country which corroborated his statement.

The franchise granted by the two towns to the Beaver Creek Water company meets one of the greatest needs of the district, an abundant supply of pure water for fire, domestic and other purposes. Mains will shortly be laid to conduct the water from a series of reservoirs into the town. The fall from the last of these will be about 300 feet, so that there will be all the pressure needed to carry the fluid up the side of the hills surrounding the towns. But another and very important purpose will be served at the same time, one which will contribute largely to the development and encouragement of our mining industry. At the present moment there are six mills in operation in the district, ten more are promised within the next sixty days. The supply of water will now enable the speedy erection of a series of mills extending from the summit of Globe Hill to Batry and Squaw Gulch which otherwise would be impracticable. The water utilized by the mill on the highest ground being led to those on a lower level and thus made to serve twice.

Wm Knox Burton, the energetic chief of the fire department, is deserving of much credit for the precautions he has maintained in protecting the city against fire with totally inadequate means at his command.

A carload of sorted surface rock was shipped by the Plymouth Rock company to the Omaha and Grant smelter last week. This rock has been treated in the mills here with rich returns and the results of the shipment to Denver are looked for with much interest.

The Gold-Geyser mill has ordered ten additional stamps, which were found indispensable even at this early stage.

The Pharmacist company received a check for $1,568 recently from a shipment of twenty-two tons to the Omaha and Grant smelter.

The Summit Mining and Milling company's stock is in some demand and that of the Summit Gold Mining and Milling company is practically unknown. Mr. Tutt purchased some of the latter under the impression that he was buying the former, and concluded that he had been the victim of a fraud. Accordingly a warrant was sworn out by Mr. Tutt against the vendor for obtaining money under false pretenses. The case will be an interesting one.

A contest has been arranged between Ed. Hingoss, champion middleweight wrestler of Colorado, and Cockney Sterling for $200 a side, best three falls out of five, catch as catch can, next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

G. W. Atkinson & Sons have secured the contract for the erection of a building at the State Normal school at Greeley, for $31,000.

The meeting of the Grand Junction Jockey club will be held September 10 to 15 inclusive, and promises to be an event of more than ordinary interest. Reduced rates will be given on all railroads.

Mr. L. R. Ehrich is taking a tour through the southern part of the state, to be absent several days.

Mr. Alfred T. Bacon of Greeley, Colo., was a visitor in the city yesterday.

CONTRACT SIGNED.

President Manvel of the Santa Fe Lets the Contract

TO PRICE AND M'GAVOCK.

General Manager Collbran Telegraphs the News—The Road will First Build to Midland—A Narrow Guage Line Over the Hills.

The Midland road will be built into the Cripple Creek mining district. President Manvel of the Santa Fe signed the contract yesterday for constructing the line from Rhyolyte to Midland and the firm of Price & McGavock of Pueblo secured the work.

The matter of building a line of railroad into the new mining camp of Cripple Creek has been agitated for a long time. The Colorado Midland had surveys made two or three months ago and in July asked for bids for doing the grading. There the matter seemed to halt for a time and there was much speculation as to whether the line would ever be built. Last week General-manager Collbran of the Midland received a telegram from President Manvel to come to Chicago and the matter would be definitely settled. Before his departure Mr. Collbran said that there had been no question for a long time but that the road would built, only Mr. Manvel wished to be satisfied that the right route was taken. Yesterday the following telegram was received at the general offices in this city:

CHICAGO, September 1, 1892.

President Manvel signed contract to-day with Price & McGavock for the immediate construction of the Cripple Creek branch. Work will be commenced in ten days from date.

(Signed.) H. COLLBRAN.

From parties familiar with Midland affairs it is learned that the Midland proper will not build into camp, but only to the new town of Midland, on Oil creek near where it joins Four Mile creek. This is about nine miles in length and will be built on a 4 per cent. maximum grade. It is not stated what the contract price for doing the work is, but it is said is under the estimates of the engineers. This part of the road will not be very difficult to construct, nor very expensive. From Four Mile creek to Fremont is the rough part of the country to be traversed and here the Midland stops for the present at least. Anyone who is familiar with the the country can understand how very expensive it would be to build a broad guage railroad from this point into camp, and how any railroad builder would hesitate before beginning a line unless assured of large returns for many years to come. Here is where a part of the scheme comes in that has never before been given to the public. Last week articles of incorporation of the Midland Terminal Railroad company were filed for record. This is to be a narrow guage route from Midland into the camp. It is to be constructed by a company entirely separate from the Midland railroad, but will naturally operate in conjunction with it. The line is to be constructed with a road bed of only two feet guage, and will be able to easily climb over the big hills into camp at a much less cost. Not only that, but the company proposes to construct lines to Beaver Park, Barry, Lawrence and even to some of the larger mines.

This announcement is of the utmost importance to Cripple Creek camp, and especially to the portion near Four Mile creek. Fuller particulars of the plans of the company cannot be given at present, but the announcement that the construction of the line as far as Midland will be begun within ten days will undoubtedly have a stimulating effect on Cripple Creek mining. It is thought that it will require about two months to construct the Midland portion of the line.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Two Young Boys Play With a Loaded Revolver and One of Them is Accidentally Killed.

Willie Willis, a 12-year-old boy, was accidentally shot and killed yesterday afternoon by a young playmate, Ralph Wright. The facts in the case are as follows: A few days ago Mr. D. W. Wright had an old 44-caliber Bulldog revolver given him, which he carried home and put away. Yesterday afternoon his son Ralph, aged 13 years, and Willie Willis were playing about the house, situated on Lincoln avenue in West Colorado Springs. The boys got out the revolver and began to play with it, supposing it was not loaded, but one of the balls had not been drawn. Ralph pointed the revolver at his companion and pulled the trigger, exploding the cartridge, and the ball entered the little fellow's head just above the right ear. The bullet lodged somewhere in the brain and he died in about thirty minutes. Doctors Estes and Strickler went immediately to the scene of the accident but nothing could be done to help the little fellow. The accident occurred in the dining room of Mr. Wright's house, about 4 in the afternoon. Young Wright was frantic with grief when he realized the full extent of the calamity and begged to be killed. Coroner Marlow was called but will not hold an inquest.

The dead boy was the son of Mr. T. G. Willis, a resident of the west side for the past year or more, and a bright little fellow. The two boys were great chums and playmates. The families have the sympathy of the community in this affliction.

A HANDSOME BOOK.

The New Publication Just Issued by the Chamber of Commerce of this City.

To make a study of a region as diversified in scenic attractions as the country about Pike's Peak, to write a description in which no point of scenic or business interest is neglected, to choose over 100 of the best points for illustration, to select the best vantage ground for the photographer and to weave all this into a dainty, beautiful interesting book—this is what Mr. Buckman has accomplished.

The first copies of "Colorado Springs, Colorado and its Famous Scenic Environs," reached this city yesterday The number of books was small and they were quickly distributed. A larger consignment will arrive in a few days. Everyone who saw the book was delighted with it, with the descriptive matter, the pictures, the arrangement and the workmanship. The book is 8x11 inches in size and contains eighty pages. There are fifteen full page illustrations, of which six are photogravures of the finest kind, the views being so selected as to embrace leading scenic attractions. The photo engravings are much finer than pictures by this process usually are. In fact most of them have the soft clearness of the photogravures.

The book is on a wide plan. While it is chiefly devoted to Colorado Springs its pages contain descriptions and copious illustrations of all the things which attract to this region, Colorado City, Manitou, William's Canon, the Pike's Peak railway, Ute Pass and the Ute Pass resorts are as fully described and illustrated as are the views which more closely appertain to this city.

The book is appropriately introduced by Ernest Whitney's poem on Colorado Springs and H. H.'s tribute to Cheyenne mountain and Stanley Wood's to Cheyenne canon are reproduced with pictures of the places which inspired them. The rest of the reading matter is Mr. Buckman's. It leaves the pictures to tell their own story where they can, but otherwise it is a complete review, in well chosen words, of the region, its beauties, its riches, and its attractions.

The workmanship is excellent. The pictures are all clear and sharp in outline. The type is handsome and the paper and binding are of the best. At the price of $1.00 the books will probably be issued hardly fast enough for the demand.

On the corner of the book is the title, and a view of Pike's Peak from Austin Bluff, with cedar trees in the foreground. Above the first page of text is a narrow panel showing "the crest of the Pike's Peak range," the mountains from Pike's Peak to Mt. Rosa. The pictures of this city include the leading hotels and business blocks, many of the finest residences, exteriors and interiors of the El Paso club, a fine view of Pike's Peak across Prospect Lake, a panorama of the town from the roof of the Deaf-Blind school, the city schools, the Casino, Cheyenne Lake, the Country club, the Printers' Home, hospitals and sanitariums, the depots, the parks, Nevada avenue, the churches, and interior of the opera house and views of the streets. In Manitou, the town itself, the bottling works, and much of the scenery is illustrated. Colorado City and the glass works is clearly shown in a full page picture, while scattered everywhere are delicate little pictures of little nooks and corners of scenery. There are 122 pictures in all. The first edition numbers 2500 copies and they sell for $1.00 each.

Public School Notes.

Secretary Green and a force of assistants are busy preparing the new text books for free distribution. All students are requested to bring all their old books to school with them next Tuesday. They will be allowed to keep the books but the board wants a list of them.

Superintendent Pattison's office will be open both morning and afternoon until school opens.

All teachers are urged to be at the meeting Friday afternoon to organize for the work of the year.

Prof. Edwin G. Dexter, P. B., of the class of '91 of Brown university, has been elected science master in the high school and yesterday telegraphed his acceptance of the office. Since his graduation, beside pursuing a post graduate course in biology, Mr. Dexter was instructor in civil engineering in Brown university. During the past summer he has been engaged in special scientific work with Professor Bumpus at the Marine Biological laboratory at Woods Holl, Mass. He has been strongly recommend by President Andrews, Professor Bumpus and Professor Munro as having experience in teaching physics and chemistry and being well equipped in every way for the position to which he has been elected.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

CRIPPLE CREEK LETTER.

From the Regular Gazette Correspondent in the El Paso County Gold Fields.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Sept. 1.—The Huntington mill has now started up on the Pike's Peak placer.

The Little Mack lode at Lawrence promises to become a valuable property. Assayer Ault treated samples from different points in the 35-foot tunnel, which gave respectively $10.50, $18 and $29 to the ton. Mr. C. F. Grell is the owner of the Little Mack.

A streak of pure galena ore has been discovered in the Blue Bell.

A 20-stamp mill is to be erected at the camp of O'Brien. There is sufficient water to run a mill. There are several good claims in this neighborhood. The O'Brien Mining company has a shaft down about sixty feet, with ore running about $10 to the ton and free milling. The vein is at present over five feet wide.

Two hundred tons of ore were shipped by the Plymouth Rock people to the Gold Geyser mill in Squaw gulch last week. The Anaconda shipped one hundred tons to the same mill.

The chlorination process will probably solve the difficulty in treating the flour gold contained in the placer dirt. This mill is situated on the Cripple Creek placer just west of the town, and the company anticipate being able to treat 100 tons a day.

A great deal of work is being accomplished on the Calumet a good portion of which is contracted out. The company has reason to expect that the vein will shortly be cut.

The Alvertha tunnel on Mineral Hill is making good progress. A vein of mineral matter has been met in the breast of the tunnel which is in about 150 feet. The ore is very silicious and full of white iron. It is also free milling. An ore house is being constructed and as soon as a larger force is put on considerable shipments can be made.

Cross cutting has been commenced on the vein recently struck in the Chicago-Cripple Creek tunnel. The properties of this company are located on Hope Hill and Bull Mountain. Operations are now being actively prosecuted in the tunnel which has been driven to a very considerable distance and arrangements have been made to light it by electricity. Fifty tons a day can be taken out of this tunnel. It is proposed to commence shipping at an early date and the company expect to cut the Anaconda vein at no great distance from their present working.

W. G. Alexander of this place has formed a law partnership with Judge James Wilson of South McAlister, I. T.

It is stated that further development work on the Buena Vista has now been contracted for.

Mr. Dana has perfected an apparatus for the washing of the placer dirt peculiar to Cripple Creek. Several trials have been made, the soil thrown into the machine being taken from the ditch by the side of the road in Carr avenue. Mr. Dana claims for this apperatus than none of the gold can escape, and that upwards of fifteen tons a day can be washed by its operation. The soil taken from the ditch revealed the presence of many colors and very fine gold among the black sand.

The Eaton and Carr placer lately shipped 3400 pounds of placer dirt to the Daniels mill. Ten pounds of the concentrates produced a button of gold valued at $3.75.

It is daily growing more evident that the placers of Cripple Creek, if rightly handled, will prove valuable.

Mr. E. T. O'Brien, the well known harness and trunk maker of this city, received a letter yesterday that is quite complimentary and shows how Colorado Springs' manufactured goods reach all parts of the world. The letter was from S. S. Lilly of Pilgrim's Rest, in the Transvaal, South Africa, and asked for a price list on saddles. He stated that he had used one of the saddles owned by a party there and liked it for hunting and wished to have one of his own.

Hoop-Fuller.

Mr. Peter P. Hoop, money order clerk of the postoffice in this city, and Miss Jessie Fuller, formerly stamp clerk at the office, were united in marriage last evening. The ceremony occurred at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. M. J. Fuller, 815 North Weber street at 8 o'clock, Rev. L. L. Taylor officiating. Only the relatives and a few intimate friends were present, and after the ceremony the young couple left for Denver for a short visit.

Mr. Hoop is a popular young man of this city, genial and accommodating, and his bride is a charming young lady. Many friends join THE GAZETTE in hearty congratulations.

District Court.

The fall term of the district court will begin next Tuesday, and the first month will probably be largely taken up with criminal business. The sheriff has summoned the following list of petit jurors:

Joseph Boswick,	M. Dillon,
F. E. Maybury,	Fred Ege,
Winfield Scott,	C. M. Brewer,
L. S. Atkinson,	Arthur E. Vest,
F. B. Hill,	Chas. Cheese,
Morgan Howells,	Adam Dixon,
E. C. Baker,	Robert Gale,
E. Ambler,	J. K. Locke,
Wm. F. Wilcox,	E. E. Snyder,
C. F. Humphrey,	E. Whittle,
Geo. Wetherald,	B. F. Whitescarver,
J. W. Green,	J. W. Bell,
Paxton Wilson,	John A. Baker,
O. D. Brown,	C. H. Wharton,
L. Artz,	E. C. Kern.

Mr. F. E. Brooks, who so successfully conducted the summer school and who was a rising young lawyer of Boston previous to coming to this city, has entered the law office of Lunt & Armitt for the practice of his profession. His connection with this well known firm will begin to-day.

The foundations for the pillars on the north side of the Huerfano street viaduct are now nearly completed. A hole is dug four feet square and six feet deep for each one and is filled with concrete. On this is placed a solid block of Peach-blow sandstone.

Watermelon Day celebration at Rocky Ford, September 8, is all the talk just now. There is little doubt but there will be a very large attendance from all over the state. The Santa Fe special train leaving at 7 in the morning will accommodate everybody from Colorado Springs.

The Colorado Commission company has been organized with a capital of $25,000. The directors are A. E. Carlton, G. E. Clark, Clarence Edsall and C. K. Moore.

Miss Gladys Huff of this city, who has been visiting at Cumbres, Colo., has returned and has accepted a position as cashier at the Cliff house, Manitou.

A patent has been issued to Mr. A. L. Dana of this city and Cripple Creek for an improvement in an ore washer and concentrator.

Mr. W. C. Lambert, one of the proprietors of the Palmer Lake Herald, Monument Messenger, and Castle Rock Journal, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

Marshal Dana has ordered the policemen to arrest all street "fakirs" who are at work without a written permit from the mayor.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other issue, ten cents per line for each insertion.

DIAMONDS and Spectacles at Ashby's.

LOST.

LOST—White bull-terrier; black spot on face and hip, license No. 215. Apply at this office for reward.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Default having been made in the terms of payment of certain indebtedness from George M. Sharrock and Esther Sharrock, secured to be paid to G. S. Barnes & Son by trust deed, dated the 24th day of May, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1892 at 9 o'clock and 28 minutes a. m. in book 74, page 57 of the records thereof.

The undersigned, trustee in said trust deed mentioned will expose for sale the following described premises to-wit:

Lots number thirteen and fourteen, in block number fifty-one in the Hayden Placer Company subdivision of the Hayden Placer, filed for record in the office of the clerk and recorder of El Paso county, Colorado, on the fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1892, said premises being situate in the county and state aforesaid. For the purposes aforesaid, and in said trust deed mentioned, the same premises will be sold at public auction, at the east door of the court house in Colorado Springs, in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, on the 24th day of September A. D. 1892, at the hour of 10 o'c. oc a. m. of said day, for purposes hereinbefore mentioned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., Aug. 24, 1892.
E. NICHOLSON, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Frank M. Perkins, by his certain deed of trust dated the 15th day of September, 1891, duly acknowledged and recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of El Paso county, state of Colorado, on the 16th day of September, 1891, in book 138, at page 34, conveyed to Sam P. Rose, as trustee, and upon his failure to act, to his successor in trust, the following described real estate, situate in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, to-wit:

The northeast quarter of the southeast quarter, (ne¼ se¼) and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, (se¼ ne¼) of section eight, (8) in township sixteen, (16) south of range sixty-five (65) west of the sixth principal meridian; also lots numbered thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), and sixteen (16), in block numbered four (4) in the town of Fountain; together with 8 shares of the capital stock of the Chilcott Ditch Company; which said deed of trust was executed to secure the payment of one certain promissory note, executed on said 15th day of September, 1891, by said Frank M. Perkins, for the principal sum of fifteen hundred dollars ($1500), payable to the order of Thurlow, Hutton & Williams, five years after the date thereof, with interest according to the tenor of ten certain interest notes for the principal sum of seventy-five dollars ($75) each, of even date therewith, payable to the order of said Thurlow, Hutton & Williams, respectively six, twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, thirty, thirty-six, forty-two, forty-eight, fifty-four and sixty months after date, the payment of which were also secured by said trust deed; and,

Whereas, it is provided in said deed of trust, among other things, that in case of default in payment of said principal note, or of said interest notes, or any part of them, or the interest thereon, according to the tenor and effect of said notes, then on the application in writing of the legal holders of said notes, the said trustee, or upon his inability or refusal to act, his successor in trust, should sell and dispose of said premises, at public auction, at the front door of the court house, in the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, or on said premises as may be specified in the notice of such sale, four weeks' notice having been previously given of the time and place of such sale by advertisement in any newspaper, at that time published in said county, and to make, execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers at such sale, good and sufficient deed or deeds of conveyance for the premises so sold, and

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of one of said interest notes payable March 15th, 1892, bearing interest from maturity at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum and default has also been made in the payment of such interest, and whereas such default still continues, and no part of the sum due on said interest note last above mentioned has been paid; and,

Whereas, said deed of trust provides, that in case of inability or refusal of said trustee to act, then Henry LeB. Wills thereby was appointed successor in trust of the said Sam P. Rose, with like powers and authority, and,

Whereas, the said Sam P. Rose is unable and refuses to act therein.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that at the request of, and on the written application of said Thurlow, Hutton & Williams, the payees named in, and the present legal holders of the notes aforesaid, and under, and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, Henry LeB. Wills, as successor in trust as aforesaid, will on Monday, September 12th, 1892, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso and state of Colorado, sell and dispose of the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and all right, title, benefit and equity of redemption therein of the said Frank M. Perkins, his heirs and assigns at public auction for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying said principal note, and such of said interest notes and parts thereof, and interest from the date of maturity on said interest notes, as may be due and unpaid at the time of such sale, and expenses and costs of executing this trust, and will make, execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, at said sale, good and sufficient deed or deeds of conveyance, for the premises sold.

HENRY LeB. WILLS, Successor in trust.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Benjamin W. Steele of the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, by his certain deed of trust dated January 24th 1889, and recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of said county in book 110 at page 5, did grant, bargain, sell and convey unto James H. Barlow, trustee, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, and the then acting county clerk of El Paso county, as successor in trust, the following described real estate situate in El Paso county Colorado, to-wit: Lots numbered nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15) and sixteen (16) in block numbered fifty-three (53), in addition No. one (1) to the town of Roswell, in trust nevertheless to secure the payment of a certain promissory note bearing even date with said deed of trust, made by the said Benjamin W. Steele, payable to The Boston Land Company, or order, on or before twenty-four months after date, with interest thereon from date until paid at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, and

Whereas, after the date of said note, The Boston Land Company sold and assigned the said note to The Austin Bluff Land and Water Company, which is now the owner and holder thereof, and

Whereas, it was and is stipulated in said deed of trust, that in case default be made in the payment of said promissory note or any part thereof or the interest thereon according to the tenor and effect of said note, then, on the application of the legal holder of said promissory note, it shall be lawful for the said trustee to sell and dispose of the said premises and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Benjamin W. Steele, his heirs and assigns therein, at public auction, as in and by the terms of said deed of trust provided, and

Whereas, the said Benjamin W. Steele died intestate on or about the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1891, and letters of administration on his estate was duly granted to Thomas J. Fisher on the 7th day of December, 1891, by the county court of El Paso county, Colorado, which said court has charge of the estate of said deceased, and on the 3rd day of March, 1892, the claim of The Austin Bluff Land and Water Company, as the legal holder of said note, and as evidenced by said note, was duly proved in and allowed by said court, and the permission of said court has been granted to said trustee to foreclose said deed of trust, as provided by law.

Now, therefore, default having been made in the payment of the principal of said note and interest, and the permission of the court having been obtained to foreclose said deed of trust, and on the application of said The Austin Bluff Land and Water Company, the legal holder and owner of said note, public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the provisions of said deed of trust, and by virtue of the power and authority granted to me therein and by said court, I, James H. Barlow, trustee as aforesaid, will on Monday, the 5th day of September, A. D. 1892, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the front door of the county clerk's office in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, sell, at public auction, the aforesaid lots and premises described in said deed of trust, and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Benjamin W. Steele, his heirs and assigns therein, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying said promissory note and interest thereon and the costs of executing this trust.

JAMES H. BARLOW, Trustee.
Colorado Springs, Colo., Aug. 6th, A. D. 1892.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Will practice before any Land Office, and the Pension Department. Contests and difficult cases a specialty.

[illegible]

G. S. BARNES & SON,

ALL KINDS OF

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE.

Blacksmiths and Mechanics' Tools,

Studebaker Wagons,

Farm Machinery and Implements,

Portland and Louisville Cement,

Plastering Hair, Iron Pipe,

Corrugated Iron Roofing,

Hay Bale Ties, Etc.

17 SOUTH TEJON STREET,

Colorado Springs.

[illegible]

new Cripple Creek townsite at the junction of Four Mile and Barnard creeks.

evel, well watered, arable ground, easily irrigated on all streets.

o marshy or rocky ground. The land lies like the Colorado Springs townsite.

ill be the residence city of the miners. Has a postoffice, mail route and school.

s down hill from all mines. Altitude only 7700 feet. Good roads to be built.

anon City toll road passes through the property; a railroad has been surveyed.

ickers from other towns will here find balm for all their woes.

Three sites have been selected for Mills that will be erected at once. A pipe line has been surveyed and rights secured for a 200-foot pressure of pure water.

For further information and for lots apply to

THOMAS COWELL,
Florissant, Colo.

or

H. A. WATSON,
Alnwick, Colo.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of Edgar Turner, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 26th day of September A. D. 1892, being one of the regular days of the September term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, W. D. Marlow, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., Aug. 25th, 1892.
W. D. MARLOW,
Administrator of the estate of Edgar Turner, deceased.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of H. T. Wagner, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 26th day of September A. D. 1892, being one of the regular days of the September term of the county court of El Paso county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, H. H. Stevens, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., Aug. 24, 1892.
H. H. STEVENS,
Administrator of the estate of H. T. Wagner, deceased.
COLBURN & DUDLEY, Attorneys.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

To the Constitution of the State of Colorado.

Public notice is hereby given that at the general election to be held in the several wards and precincts in the state of Colorado on the eighth day of November A. D. 1892, there will be submitted to the qualified electors the question of amending the constitution of this state.

The authority for submitting such question is found in Senate Bill No. 71, which is in the words and figures following, viz:

"AN ACT

To submit to the qualified electors of the state of Colorado, amendments to Article Ten of the Constitution of the state of Colorado.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Colorado:

SECTION 1. There shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the state of Colorado at the next general election for members of the General Assembly, for their approval or rejection the following amendments to the Constitution of the state of Colorado, which when ratified by a majority of those voting thereon, shall be valid as part of the Constitution; that is to say, Section Three of Article Ten of the Constitution of the state of Colorado, shall be amended so as to read as follows: Section 3. All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax and shall be levied and collected under general laws which shall prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for the taxation of all property real and personal; provided, that the household goods of every person being the head of a family, to the value of two hundred dollars, shall be exempt from taxation. Ditches, canals and flumes owned and used by individuals or corporations for irrigating lands owned by such individuals or corporations, or the individual members thereof, shall not be separately taxed so long as they shall be owned and used exclusively for such purpose and provided further, that the provisions of this section shall not affect such special assessments for benefits and municipal improvements as the corporate authorities of cities, towns or improvement districts may assess and collect under provisions to be prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. Section Eleven of said Article shall be amended so as to read as follows: Section 11. The rate of taxation on property for state purposes, shall never exceed four mills on each dollar of valuation.

SEC. 3. Each elector voting at said election and desirous of voting for or against all the amendments as a whole shall deposit in the ballot box a ticket whereon shall be printed or written the words: 'For the amendments' or the words 'Against the Amendments'. Any such elector not desirous of voting as aforesaid may express his approval or rejection of any one or more of said amendments: provided, that he shall designate any amendment so approved or rejected by him by number and in the order in which it appears in this act.

SEC. 4. The votes cast for the adoption or rejection of said amendments or either or any of them shall be canvassed and the result determined in the manner provided by the laws of the state for the canvass of votes for Representatives in Congress. Approved April 13th, 1891.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Colorado, at Denver, in the said state, this 18th day of July, A. D. 1892.

E. J. EATON,
Secretary of State.

SEAL.

$23.15	CHICAGO	$23.15
$22.15	ST. LOUIS	$22.15

Via Great Rock Island Route. Corresponding reductions to all points east. W. W. Wood, ticket and passenger agent, 12 Pike's Peak ave., telephone 97.

Pay the Price of the Royal for Royal only.

Actual tests show the Royal Baking Powder to be 27 per cent. stronger than any other brand on the market. If another baking powder is forced upon you by the grocer, see that you are charged the correspondingly lower price.